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WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, foggy early, cloudy Temp. 6-10 (43-50). Sunday, foggy early, fair later. LONSaturday, rain early, cloudy later. Temp. 5-8 (41-46). Sunloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp. 36-59). FRANKFURT: Saturday, fair. Temp. —1-11 (30EW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 1-11 (34-52).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	£L3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Din.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.£ 37.50
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Report to Unesco Condemns Curbs On Flow of News

By Paul Chutkow

ARIS, Feb. 22 (AP) — A sco-sponsored commission on rnational news released today a fically sensitive report that conms press censorship, urges that nalists everywhere be guaranl free access to political dissits and calls for effective legal sures to "circumscribe the ac- of transnationals," that is, the rnational news agencies.

he 292-page report, designed to l common ground between conding international views of press dom, appeared certain to start ther round of sharp debate both hin the world press itself and at sco's general conference in Oc- er.

The release of the key part of the ort ended two years of hearings d negotiations within the 16mber commission chaired by n MacBride, former Irish forn minister and winner of the No- and Lenin Peace Prizes.

In addition to passages that will viewed as attacks on both West- and Communist concepts of the ss, the report clearly envisions even greater role in international dia issues for Unesco, the United tions Educational, Scientific and ltural Organization, which has its adquarters in Paris.

It also clearly endorses the appeal many Third World nations for a w world information order to re- ce what they believe is the West's onialist domination of internanal news distribution.

In presenting the report to esco Director-General Amadouhtar M'Bow, Mr. MacBride paid ute to the work of commission mber Mustapha Masmoudi of nisia, whom Mr. MacBride called godfather of the new informa- n order.

Only the final part of the report, ting forth its conclusions and recmendations, was made public toy. The first four parts are to be leased next week.

Specific Recommendations

Mr. M'Bow, who is expected to elected to another six-year term director at Unesco's coming gen- l conference in Belgrade, is to d a foreword and specific recndations to the report before mitting it to the organization's member nations.

At the 1978 biannual general conence here, a Soviet-sponsored aft declaration on the mass me- — attempting to define the ties and responsibilities" of rnalists — led to Western allegans that Unesco was operating far ld of its mandate and seeking to end the influence of its member erments in the workings of the ss.

Although a watered-down consus draft declaration finally ned unanimous approval, the cBride report now appears cer- to revive some of these allegations. Here are some of its more controversial recommendations:

● "Censorship or arbitrary control of information should be abolished."

In a formal reservation to this recommendation, commission member Sergei Losev, director-general of Tass, wrote: "This whole problem of censorship or arbitrary control of information is within the national legislation of each country and is to be solved within the national legal framework taking in due consideration the national interests of each country."

● "All countries should take steps to assure admittance of foreign correspondents and facilitate their collection and transmission of news. Free access to news sources by journalists is an indispensable requirement for accurate, faithful and balanced reporting. This necessarily involves access to unofficial, as well as official sources of information, that is, access to the entire spectrum of opinion within any country."

Mr. Losev offered a written dissenting view to this proposal.

● "Effective legal measures should be designed to: (a) limit the process of concentration and monopolization; (b) circumscribe the action of transnationals by requiring them to comply with specific criteria and conditions defined by national legislation and development policies."

Although the word "transnational" was not carefully defined, the commission debated at length and even held a special meeting in

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Associated Press

Astrid Proll, a former member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group, leaves Frankfurt courtroom after sentencing Friday. She is accompanied by her lawyer, Heinrich Hannover.

Astrid Proll Guilty of Terrorism but Not Jailed

FRANKFURT, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Astrid Proll, once a leading member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group, was fined 4,500 marks ($2,600) today for robbery and forging official documents. But the court suspended a 5½-year jail sentence on grounds that she had already served two thirds of the sentence and had renounced terrorism.

Miss Proll began her terrorist activity in 1970, when she took part in a spectacular attack that freed Andreas Baader from a West Berlin jail. Robbing banks to buy their weapons and staging bomb attacks, kidnappings and murders, the group led by Baader and his girlfriend, journalist Ulrike Meinhof, waged a 10-year war against the West German establishment beginning in the late 1960s.

Miss Proll was first arrested in 1971 but not brought to trial until September, 1973. The proceeding was interrupted the following February when she became ill, and eight weeks later she fled. She remained free until September, 1978, when she was arrested in London. She had married and was working as a car mechanic.

The terrorist group itself has been dormant for more than two years following the suicides of Baader and two of his main followers.

Brezhnev in Tough Speech

Kabul Is Reported Under Martial Law

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 — The Soviet-supported regime in Afghanistan today declared martial law in Kabul after gunfire and mass demonstrations erupted during a dramatic national general strike, reports reaching here from the Afghan capital said. Soviet forces were reported called into Kabul to prop up the weakening authority of the regime of Babrak Karmal.

In Moscow, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev declared today that the Soviet Union will pull its troops out of Afghanistan if the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors guarantee an end to "outside interference" in the Moslem nation.

The statement, in a toughly worded speech, came three days after European Economic Community foreign ministers proposed that the Afghan crisis be resolved through international guarantees of the country's neutrality.

It was difficult to assess immediately whether Mr. Brezhnev's's call for U.S. guarantees was intended as an endorsement of the neutralization proposal and an overture to the Carter administration, or was meant to deflect international pressure onto the United States.

U.S. Citizen Arrested

Tass reported from Kabul that Afghan security authorities today arrested a U.S. citizen and accused him of subversive anti-government activities.

The Soviet news agency identified him as Robert Lee and said he was "known for his links" with the CIA. Quoting an Afghan security spokesman, it said that 16 Pakistani citizens also were arrested and charged with stirring up unrest in Kabul.

The report gave no further identification of Mr. Lee and stopped short of saying directly that he was working for the U.S. government. It said he admitted that U.S. officials in Pakistan were involved in training counterrevolutionary elements and supplying arms to what it called "bandits and criminals."

In the street fighting in Kabul, three civilians were reported shot dead. MiG-21 fighters and helicopter gunships swept low over the city, where Afghans gathered on rooftops after a nighttime curfew to chant "Death to the Soviets" and "God is great."

Soviet armored personnel carriers and troop reinforcements moved into the capital to guard vital positions amid demonstrations by thousands in three areas of the city.

The unrest apparently was encouraged by the success of the general strike that began yesterday, despite government efforts to crush it.

Two thousand demonstrators defiantly waved Islamic green flags in front of the Kabul Municipal Building, a Western reporter in Kabul said. Another 2,000 persons milled in the streets in the Sherpur area of Kabul and gunfire was heard from that direction. There were no details on the third demonstration.

Kabul Radio ordered all persons illegally holding firearms to surrender them to police within 24 hours. An 11 p.m-to-4 a.m. curfew in effect since the Soviet intervention last December was made 8 p.m. to 4 a.m., diplomats said.

Diplomatic reports reaching Peshawar, Pakistan, said there is in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Officials Cite Setbacks

Little Soviet Headway Seen In Controlling Afghanistan

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Administration officials said yesterday that Soviet efforts to control Afghanistan have so far turned into a virtual debacle for the Russians and that as many as 400,000 more troops would probably be needed if Moscow decided to try by itself to crush the insurgency movement in that country.

In a briefing for reporters, an official said that "nothing has gone right" for the Soviet forces, which are said to number about 70,000 inside Afghanistan and about 30,000 in Soviet frontier areas.

President Carter has called the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, which began in December, the gravest threat to world peace since World War II. But officials said yesterday that, at the moment, the Soviet Union is so bogged down in Afghanistan that its forces pose no threat to any of its other neighbors.

But if the Soviet Union does end up occupying Afghanistan and effectively controlling the country, they said, Pakistan, Iran and ultimately the Gulf might be endangered — a possibility that has become a major area of concern to the administration.

The briefing was the fourth in six weeks held by officials for invited groups of reporters to outline what the administration knows about the situation in Afghanistan.

Reporters were told yesterday that the original plan of the Soviet leaders seemed to have been to take control of cities and major roads and airfields, to strengthen the existing Afghan forces and to support the government of President Babrak Karmal, which the Russians installed.

But the Soviet forces have not been able to carry out any of these goals, the officials said. They said that the Soviet forces can only travel in groups in towns because of the fear of assassination and have not been able to control the roads.

Moreover, they said, the Afghan Army has in effect disintegrated as a fighting force and the Karmal government seems to command no significant following.

Vietnam Parallel

All of this poses some difficult policy questions for Soviet leaders, the officials said. If the Russians want to make another effort at finding Afghan forces to carry out their bidding, they probably will need to send another 25,000 to 50,000 troops to hold the towns and roads, the reporters were told.

But if the Russians want to crush the insurgency by themselves, they will probably need another 300,000 to 400,000 troops, bringing the Soviet total to about a half-million men, the officials said.

The United States, at the peak of the Vietnam War, had about 500,000 men in Vietnam. Officials noted the parallel but cautioned against trying to find exact similarities.

The officials said that the original Soviet motivation in entering Afghanistan was probably a mixture of the following: concern over instability on the Soviet frontiers; a desire to prevent the unrest in Iran from spreading throughout the region; a belief that Afghanistan was a Soviet area of influence like Mongolia; and an unwillingness for forces unfriendly to the Soviet Union to emerge in control.

They said that there was no firm figure on Soviet casualties but said that all signs indicated that a significant number of Soviet troops had been killed or wounded. One estimate has been 500 casualties a week, but officials said that the figure could be more or less than that.

The officials said that the decision to intervene in Afghanistan was probably made at the recommendation of the Soviet military, which apparently believed that a limited operation could achieve its goals, and that the Soviet political leadership shared the military's concern over signs of instability in Afghanistan.

Offering an example of the lack of Soviet control in Afghanistan, the officials said that taxes and draft conscripts are being drawn from only eight of the 28 Afghan provinces. In the other provinces, the central authorities apparently have been unable to maintain control, they said.

Saturday Departure Scheduled

UN Commission Set to Leave for Tehran

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 — The United Nations commission that is to investigate Iranian grievances will leave for Tehran tomorrow, a co-chairman of the panel said today. The departure was postponed earlier this week on Iran's request.

In Geneva, where the commission has been waiting, an Iranian official said that he had been informed of the departure plans today by Mostafa Dabiri, the charge d'affaires at the Iranian mission there.

Mohammed Bedjaoui, a co-chairman of the commission, met with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for an hour today in New York before returning to Geneva. Mr. Bedjaoui, the Algerian ambassador to the United Nations, had flown to New York yesterday.

"There are no problems," Mr. Bedjaoui said as he left the UN headquarters. "All is all right. I am returning to Geneva today to rejoin the other members of the commission and we will leave for Tehran Saturday."

When he announced the formation of the five-member commission Wednesday, Mr. Waldheim said that the Iranian authorities had requested that the panel delay its departure for Tehran until the weekend.

Speculation on Motives

Knowledgeable sources believe that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran had asked for more time to prepare public opinion for the eventual release of the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and to guarantee that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would direct the release of the hostages by the militants holding them, Michael Weisskopf of The Washington Post reported.

Some sources said that the delay was caused by a remaining dispute over the commission's mandate, The Post reported. U.S. officials had sought to limit the panel to an inquiry into the regime of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, but the mandate was left open-ended to allow for a broader investigation.

Despite a hard-line statement from the militants at the embassy and renewed calls from Iranian authorities for the extradition of the shah from Panama, however, U.S. and UN officials believe that the commission remains a workable method for settling the crisis, The Post said.

The militants declared again yesterday that the release of the hostages, held since Nov. 4, was dependent on the shah's extradition.

Warning by Bani-Sadr

TEHRAN, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — President Bani-Sadr threatened harsh treatment for rioters today as street fighting continued between rival Moslem groups in at least three Iranian cities.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, addressing a crowd of more than 100,000 at mass prayers in Tehran, said: "Those who allow themselves to attack other groups under the pretext of supporting the Islamic revolution . . . They will be dealt with like counterrevolutionaries."

His warning was made as gangs of Moslem fundamentalists known as Hesbollahi attacked supporters of the radical Islamic Mujahaddin guerrilla movement in Qa'Em Shahr, Shiraz and Gorgan for the second day.

Revolutionary guards in Qa'Em Shahr, near the Caspian Sea, said that about 500 persons had been injured in two days of clashes.

In his address in Tehran, Mr. Bani-Sadr also criticized the Italian government, saying that it had failed to respond to an emergency appeal 10 days ago for helicopter spare parts to aid flood relief operations in southwestern Iran.

Syria Said to Tighten Links With Moscow

By William Branigin

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22 (WP) — Increasingly isolated in the Arab world, Syria is reluctantly moving closer to the Soviet Union despite grave reservations over Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan, according to diplomats here.

Syria has taken delivery in recent months of about 100 Soviet-built T-72 tanks, and there are plans for Moscow to supply Syria with advanced MiG-25 fighter planes, diplomats said. The strengthening of Syria's ties to Moscow has been accompanied by a deterioration of relations with the United States.

Growing Syrian dependence on the Soviet Union and the influx of new Soviet equipment seem likely to increase the number of Soviet advisers here, a development that could exacerbate a conflict between Syria's socialistic government and Moslem religious extremists bent on overthrowing it.

Part of the price for continued deliveries of this weaponry, according to diplomats, has been restraint by Syrian leaders in voicing their evident displeasure over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Although the Syrian leadership was said to be privately unhappy with the Soviet action, Syria abstained in a UN General Assembly vote on a resolution denouncing it, and declined to attend the Islamic conference in Pakistan last month that called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The Syrians have refused to publicly condone the intervention, despite a three-day visit here by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko as part of a tour to line up support for Moscow's position.

(In an interview with the Lebanese weekly Assayad, Syrian Premier Abdel-Raouf Kasm has expressed the government's first mild criticism of the Soviet intervention, in an apparent effort to counter suggestions of increasing dependence on the Kremlin, Washington Post correspondent Jonathan C. Randal reported from Beirut yesterday.

(Mr. Kasm said Syria's boycott of the Islamic conference did not mean approval of the Soviet action, "for we reject any military intervention by big powers in small states' affairs." However, he reiterated the official Syrian explanation: "Why should there be all this zeal for Afghanistan when our territory as a Moslem state is still occupied by Israel?" He was referring to the Syrian Golan Heights, occupied by Israel since 1967.)

The Soviet role in Syria and the new weaponry have provoked cries of alarm in Israel, which has attributed ominous ulterior motives to a redeployment of Syrian troops in Lebanon.

According to Western military analysts, however, the T-72 tanks delivered by the Russians have not gone to front-line units facing Israel but to a division called the Defense Brigades based primarily in Damascus.

The new T-72s, currently the Soviet Union's most advanced battle tank, seem intended to shore up Syria's defensive capabilities rather than spearhead an offensive against Israel, the analysts said. The deliveries began last year before an October visit to Moscow by President Hafez al-Assad. It thus appeared that they were not part of a new military agreement negotiated by Gen. Assad, but came under previous plans for the supply of a new generation of Soviet equipment.

The T-72s joined a Syrian force of 2,700 tanks, most of which are aging T-54s and T-55s. An unspecified number of MiG-25s are also reportedly among the new equipment to be introduced in Syria, which already has about 400 combat aircraft.

The refusal to join most other Arab countries in taking a stand against the Soviet action in Afghanistan has further isolated Syria in the region, now that a rapprochement with neighboring Iraq has gone on the rocks. The cancellation last year of a plan to unify the two countries has been followed by a re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Stenmark Wins Olympic Slalom, With Phil Mahre of U.S. Second

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 22 (AP) — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden came storming from fourth place after the first run to win his second gold medal in skiing at the Winter Olympics by finishing first in the men's slalom today.

Stenmark, who won the gold medal in the men's giant slalom earlier this week, stood fourth in 53.89 seconds after the morning heat, but he posted a time of 50.37 on his second run for a combined time of 1 minute 44.26 seconds and a half-second victory over Phil Mahre of the United States.

Mahre, who led after the first heat in 53.31, clocked 51.45 in the second heat for 1:44.76 and the silver medal, the United States' first medal in the Olympic Alpine events.

Jacques Luethy of Switzerland won the bronze medal with heats of 53.70 and 51.36 for 1:45.06.

Hans Enn of Austria was fourth in 1:45.12 on runs of 53.70 and 51.42, and Christian Neureuther of West Germany was fifth with heats of 54.37 and 50.7 for 1:45.14. Stories: Page 15.

srael to Convert to New Currency to Bolster Economy

By William Claiborne

ERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (WP) — a move designed to shock its nomy out of triple-digit inflation to instill a sense of national pose to an increasingly conptive society, Israel announced ay that it would convert its curcy from the Israeli pound to the ed-down shekel.

n the conversion, which will be to take effect Sunday and will completed in three months, nds will be exchanged at a rate 10 shekels apiece. The move is intended to stem the steady ion of the Israeli pound against ign currency and to wipe out equivalent of about $130 million "black capital" that has been rded by income tax evaders.

he decision involves no devaluaof the currency, and when new cels are introduced prices will simply be adjusted to match the 10-for-1 change. The government disclosed that for two years it has been secretly minting and printing shekel coins and notes in anticipation of the changeover. In a country where secrets are a perishable commodity, the announcement took many economists and bankers by surprise.

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz, in announcing the decision after an unscheduled Cabinet meeting, called Israel's parallel "black capital" economy a "cancer on the body of the nation" that will be removed by harsh new procedures for reporting and monitoring income and assets.

Because Israel has no solid tradition of internal revenue collection comparable to that of many other Western nations, tax evasion by self-employed workers and owners of small businesses has become almost an accepted way of life here.

Mr. Hurvitz warned that persons failing to register all of their assets within three months will be prosecuted and fined heavily and that violators will be prohibited from registered real estate and will be barred from leaving the country.

More to the point, although Mr. Hurvitz found it unnecessary to mention, is the immediate cash loss that holders of untaxed or unreported currency face once the new bills are circulated. If the tax evaders attempt to convert their Israeli pounds for shekels, they will be asked embarrassing questions by tax collectors; if they choose not to risk the conversion procedure, their savings will become worthless.

But beyond making untaxed assets worthless, government officials stressed, the currency conversion is intended to create a psychological chain effect that will enlist Israel's 3.5 million citizens in a war on inflation stimulated by an almost mystical sense of purpose. "The currency change is not the main thing," said Arnon Gafni, the governor of Israel's central bank. "It symbolizes the way we are taking. We are going back to our source."

The source to which he referred is a silver coin used more than 3,000 years ago in the first temple. The prophet Abraham used shekels to purchase a cave in Hebron for the burial of his wife, Sarah, according to religious tradition.

Technical Change

Economic analysts tonight noted that, by itself, the currency conversion will bring little more than a technical change to Israel's economy. But the government is hoping that it will generate new public attitudes based in part on nationalism and a sense of Jewish purpose.

However, the Histadrut, Israel's labor federation, and the opposition Labor Party dismissed the conversion as a cosmetic step that will do little to combat inflation. The decision will go to Israel's parliament, the Knesset, next week, and the majority Likud coalition is expected to approve it.

Mr. Gafni said that the decision will save the government nearly $4 million in printing costs because of the continual devaluation of the Israeli pound, also called the lira. Two years ago, the exchange rate was 17 pounds to the dollar; now it is about 38 to the dollar. Inflation has more than kept abreast of devaluation, with the annual rate at more than 100 percent.

Officials said that banks would begin to distribute the shekel notes Sunday, in denominations of 5, 10, 50 and 100.



Associated Press

Kokoschka Is Dead

Expressionist pioneer Oskar Kokoschka has died at age 93. He is shown here in his studio in 1974. Obituary, Page 5.

U.S. Inflation At 7-Year High; Banks Lift Rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (IHT) — U.S. consumer prices, riding the sharpest gasoline price rise ever, increased 1.4 percent last month, the sharpest rise since August, 1973, the government reported today.

Meanwhile, major U.S. banks sharply raised their prime lending rates to record high levels today. But they disagreed on the new peak, with some banks raising to 16½ percent and others to 16¼ percent from the previous record 15¾ percent.

Stories: Page 9.

Rhodesian Rebels to Stay in Peace Camps

SALISBURY, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The Rhodesian guerrilla leaders have agreed to keep their 22,000 men in cease-fire assembly camps after next week's elections to choose a black government, a British spokesman announced today.

The accord between the British governor, Lord Soames, and guerrilla chiefs Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo came after fear had been expressed that guerrillas could come out of the camps fighting if they were displeased with results of the three-day elections starting Wednesday.

British spokesman Nicholas Fenn told a news conference: "Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have agreed to the governor's request that they issue clear instructions to their personnel to remain in the assembly places after the elections."

Joint Patrols

He said discussions were under way to arrange joint peacekeeping patrols by Rhodesian police and black guerrillas and talks were going on to arrange for Rhodesian civilian authorities to keep the 14 assembly camps supplied.

Rhodesian officials and civilians have expressed fears that guerrillas could unleash a wave of violence after the election results are announced March 4. The three main contenders in the race to rule independent Zimbabwe are the parties led by Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo and former prime minister Abel Muzorewa.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo are running separately but have said they might team up to form a governing coalition after the election. Diplomatic sources said, however, that several smaller parties had approached Mr. Nkomo in recent days about leading a stop-Mugabe coalition.

Lord Soames today met commanders of the Commonwealth cease-fire monitoring force, Rhodesian police commanders and British election supervisors.

In the coming days, the governor is to decide whether to cancel voting in some parts of the country in light of widespread charges that guerrilla intimidation has made free and fair balloting impossible.

He also is to decide when the 1,300-man monitoring force is to leave Rhodesia. Mr. Mugabe has asked that it stay on to protect against what he sees as the possibility of an attempt to overthrow the newly elected government.

until Britain brought the two sides together in a peace agreement two months ago.

The most serious incidents occurred last week, when bombs partly destroyed two Salisbury churches. A third bomb was found unexploded at the Roman Catholic cathedral. Rhodesian police spokesmen said they were working on the theory that the bombs had been placed by Mugabe supporters, whom the Rhodesians denounce as Marxists, in a deliberate campaign against the churches.

Nobody was killed in the two church blasts, but a third explosion that occurred a little earlier raised questions about the identity of the attackers.

At mid-evening, an explosion heard 10 miles away demolished a small sedan in the black Salisbury township of Harare, killing two black occupants. It emerged later that they were members of the elite Selous Scouts, a racially mixed unit that became known during the war as the most effective in the Rhodesian Army.

Police statements said that the two dead men had reported to their superiors before the blast that they were tracking two Mugabe guerrillas, implying that the insurgents could have put the bomb in the car. But Mr. Mugabe has charged that the men killed in the blast, outside a Harare church, accidentally detonated a bomb they were planning to place in the church as part of a plot to discredit his party.

Mr. Mugabe also has complained that the deployment of Rhodesian Army units constitutes a major breach of the cease-fire provision that requires government troops to retire to company bases. The Mugabe guerrilla force has delivered about 16,000 of its armed followers to cease-fire camps in the bushland, but Britain has alleged that up to 5,000 guerrillas still are roaming the tribal areas, demanding votes for Mr. Mugabe at gunpoint.

Militiamen

Mr. Mugabe, who is favored to take the largest bloc among the 80 parliamentary seats reserved for blacks, charges that black government militiamen are menacing tribespeople on behalf of Bishop Muzorewa.

Mr. Mugabe also has said that government army units are moving into position around the cease-fire camps, preparing to annihilate the guerrillas as soon as the voting has ended.

British officials say that allegations against the militiamen largely have proven unfounded and that the army units, on orders of Lord Soames, have been deployed in pursuit of guerrillas who refuse to report to the cease-fire camps or who use them as bases to harass nearby tribal lands.

However, doubts about British control over Rhodesian troops grew last week when Mugabe guerrillas at a cease-fire point surrounded a Rhodesian Army scouting post established within a two-mile buffer zone around the camp, a breach of the peace pact. Despite appeals from Commonwealth troops to hold their fire, the Rhodesians shot their way out, incurring three casualties.

Warning Pamphlets

The Rhodesians also are using government troops and aircraft to distribute pamphlets warning voters against voting for Marxism and comparing it unfavorably with the free-enterprise policies of Bishop Muzorewa. Reporters visiting a tribal area yesterday watched Rhodesian soldiers distribute the pamphlets, breaching a provision in the peace agreement against political activity by combatants.

British officials also have come under fire for allowing the Rhodesian police to arrest Mugabe supporters, including election candidates.



United Press International

British Home Secretary William Whitelaw bids farewell to some of the 500 volunteer policemen who met in a London hall before leaving for Rhodesia to supervise elections next week.

Rhodesians Accused Of Anti-Mugabe Plots

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Feb. 22 (NYT) — British authorities are facing growing criticism over the activities of the Rhodesian Army and police, which have been accused of major cease-fire violations and "dirty tricks" designed to discredit Mr. Mugabe's political party.

While the Rhodesians, backed by the British, accuse Mr. Mugabe's followers of voter intimidation, charges are multiplying against the white-led forces that fought the guerrillas for more than a decade

Quake Rocks Tibet

UPPSALA, Sweden, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — A strong earthquake shook central Tibet today, Sweden's Seismological Institute said. The epicenter of the quake, which registered 6.4 on the open-ended Richter scale, was located about 100 miles north of the city of Lhasa.

Israel Denies Testing of Nuclear Bomb Off S. Africa

By Frank Crepeau

TEL AVIV, Feb. 22 (AP) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman today denied a CBS News report that Israel tested a nuclear bomb last fall with the help and cooperation of South Africa.

Mr. Weizman said on a Israeli radio broadcast that "there is no truth or foundation at all" to the report that Israel detonated a nuclear bomb last September off South Africa's Atlantic coast.

[The South African Foreign Ministry declined to comment today on the report of Israel's alleged nuclear bomb test, Reuters reported from Cape Town.]

While it has not specifically denied possessing a nuclear capability, Israel has always denied persistent foreign reports that it has a stockpile of nuclear weapons or that it has tested a bomb.

Such denials usually are coupled with statements that the Jewish state will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. However, Israel has declined to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Information on weapons is subject to Israeli military censorship, but numerous reports of an Israeli nuclear development program have come from abroad, often originating from Western intelligence sources.

The CBS report, broadcast last night, quoted informed sources as saying that an intense flash of light picked up by a U.S. satellite monitor in the Southern Hemisphere last September was caused by an Israeli atomic test.

In Washington, Carter administration sources said that there was no evidence to indicate that the flash was from an atomic blast detonated by Israel or anyone else. The administration sources said that analysts have been unable to determine whether the burst of light was from a nuclear explosion from some natural phenomenon.

Book Under Scrutiny

CBS also said that it had obtained the manuscript of an unpublished book on the history of atomic weapons produced in Israel. It quoted the book as saying that Israel has an arsenal of several dozen atomic bombs and several hydrogen bombs.

The manuscript, by two veteran Israeli journalists, is now under scrutiny by the military censor. Ami Doron, one of the authors, said, "I cannot discuss what is in the book because it is at the censor."

Since the CBS report came from abroad, Israeli newspapers were able to pick it up in their editions today. The newspaper Ma'ariv said that Israel, South Africa and the United States had denied the report and quoted Mr. Weizman as saying "these things never happened."

Israel has a nuclear reactor at a heavily protected site near Dimona, in the Negev Desert, which it says is for peaceful nuclear research. Since the reactor went into operation in the early 1960s, there have been many reports from foreign experts that it is capable of producing plutonium, a key ingredient in a nuclear bomb.

[Israel's reported development of an atomic bomb, if true, would be against its own best interests and could trigger a regional nuclear race detrimental to Middle East peace, the official Cairo Radio said today, the United Press International reported.

[The acquisition of nuclear weapons, it added, "would not give Israel security because others also may be able to do likewise. . . And in this case peace would be in danger. Egypt will not permit such trends and intentions and will oppose them."]

Former Israeli President Ephraim Katzir told visiting science writers in 1974 that Israel has "the potential to produce atomic weapons. If we need it, we will do it."

In 1977, the Israeli Foreign Ministry denied a report published in the U.S. magazine Rolling Stone claiming that Israel secured uranium by smuggling nuclear bomb material out of the United States and hijacking uranium shipments in Europe.

Army Seen Barring El Salvador Reforms

By Alan Riding

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 22 (NYT) — The El Salvador Army high command appears to be blocking efforts by the ruling civilian-military junta to carry out promised changes aimed at ending an acute political crisis, government sources say.

The sources said yesterday that the command, made up of about eight colonels, had successfully neutralized a group of reform-minded younger officers and was now concentrating on trying to break up leftist guerrilla groups and their political fronts rather than supporting social change.

At the same time, the sources said, the Christian Democratic Party, which agreed to join the government coalition seven weeks ago in exchange for a commitment by the army to sweeping changes, is finding itself increasingly isolated, denounced by leftists and conservatives outside the regime yet unable to impose its views on the junta.

The junta — two colonels, two Christian Democratic politicians and a politically unaffiliated doctor — has been forced to consult extensively with military commanders on projected changes, notably those involving nationalization of the banking sector and of foreign trade, and the takeover of large private farms for distribution to landless peasants.

The United States has given strong backing to the new government, including a promise of about $50 million in economic aid and about $5 million in military assistance, on the understanding that the changes will be carried out. The pledge of security assistance, notably the dispatch of about 35 U.S. military training experts, has nevertheless provoked loud protests from leftist and centrist groups here.

U.S. officials have expressed the view that the changes cannot be carried out in the current atmosphere of near-anarchy. They hope that U.S. military personnel can teach the local armed forces to restore order without resorting to indiscriminate repression.

The apparent weakness of the junta has led to strong rumors of an imminent rightist coup, in which the Christian Democrats would be replaced with business representatives. Some Christian Democratic leaders believe that the party should withdraw from the junta.

The differences between the Christian Democrats and the army came into the open last week after police attacked the party's headquarters, which had been occupied by a militant leftist group. Both the party and the junta had publicly stated that force would not be used against the occupiers, but the police acted on their own. Six leftists were killed, several of them after capture, according to witnesses.

Greece Refuses NATO Re-Entry

ATHENS, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — Greece has rejected plans submitted by NATO's supreme commander in Europe for the country's re-entry into the alliance's integrated military structure, an announcement said today.

The announcement was issued following a ministerial meeting chaired by Premier Constantine Caramanlis. "Today, the Greek government announced to NATO's senior commander, Gen. Bernard Rogers, that it does not consider his proposals as a satisfactory basis for Greece's re-entry into the alliance's military wing," the announcement said.

The Greek government withdrew from NATO militarily in 1974 in protest against the intervention in Cyprus by Turkey, which is also a member of the alliance. Greece is seeking a special relationship with NATO under which the Greek armed forces would remain under national command, except in major east-west conflict when they would revert to NATO command.

Suarez Unhurt as Fascists Attack Madrid Residence

By Tom Burns

MADRID, Feb. 22 (WP) — A hitherto unknown ultra-rightist group called the Union of Spanish Patriots said today that it had carried out an overnight grenade attack on the Madrid residence of Premier Adolfo Suarez and demanded the release of seven neo-Fascists who are being held on murder charges.

The grenade fell about 100 yards short of where the premier was working on state papers and blew a small hole in the residence helicopter launching pad.

The attack called attention to the growing menace of neofascism in Spain. Interior Minister Antonio Ibanez told a congressional committee yesterday that a "certain direction and possible plan" was beginning to emerge in a string of murders and bomb attacks since the new year, several of which have been linked to members of the neofascist party, New Force.

Political violence in Spain has resulted in 29 deaths in 1980 with the Basque separatist organization ETA saying it was responsible for 19 deaths and the others claimed by other rightist organizations.

Five of the rightists whose release was demanded by the Union of Spanish Patriots, in a telephone call to EFE, the national news agency, are standing trial on charges connected with the murder of four Communist lawyers and a clerk in January, 1977, in an attack on a legal advice firm that came to be known as the Atocha massacre. The trial, which is expected to end next week, is the first of its kind against Francoist diehards and has been marked by great tension.

The other two rightists named in the attackers' call have been charged with the reprisal murder of a 19-year-old Basque female student whose body was found outside Madrid on Feb. 2. The interior minister told congress yesterday that the two men had admitted being members of the New Force and that the murder had been organized by a third man, currently being sought by police, whom the minister identified as was the security adviser of the New Force.

ETA Claims Killing

BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 22 (AP) — The Basque separatist organization ETA said today that it was responsible for the killing two days ago of retired Army Col. Eugenio Saracibar in San Sebastian. Col. Saracibar was slain by two youths walking behind him who fled in a stolen cab.

Mondale Says U.S. to Offer Alternate Site for Olympics

ST. PAUL, Minn. Feb. 22 — Vice President Walter Mondale said yesterday that the United States expects to announce a site for alternative Olympics shortly, but the president of the U.S. Olympics Committee said he feels the adminstration's boycott decision is not irrevocable.

"Only the foolish and dead say anything irrevocable," USOC President Robert Kane said yesterday, appearing on NBC television. "The Games don't take place until next July, the first part of August . . . conditions may change, and we hope that something will happen to permit our athletes to take part."

Mr. Mondale, meanwhile, said the administration expects to propose alternative sites for the Summer Olympic Games within two weeks.

Mr. Mondale told a press conference in St. Paul that he was not certain the timetable could be met but that that was the goal.

In New York, Mayor Edward Koch told President Carter yesterday that New York and neighboring states would be willing to host a counter Olympics for those countries planning to boycott the Moscow Games.

Mr. Koch said he told the White House that New York would be a perfect location for the Games because it is already the "sports capital of the world."

He said previously submitted, though unsuccessful, plans to bring the 1884 Olympics to New York were being reviewed. The 1984 Games were awarded to Los Angeles.

"I've advised the White House that we ought to have a counter Olympics," Mr. Koch said. "We could do it with the sports facilities in the four states" — New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. "The only ingredient would be for Washington to pick up the tab," he said.

Mr. Koch said the idea was first proposed by New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne a few weeks ago. "I immediately agreed," he said.

Mr. Mondale, campaigning for himself and President Carter, said 23 nations now support the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Games and others were leaning against sending teams. "We never expected unanimity," Mr. Mondale said.

Mr. Mondale repeated the administration's hope that a neutral permanent site could be established for both Winter and Summer Games, "so we don't get into this every four years."

The USOC has seven weeks until April 11, when its House of Delegates meets at Colorado Springs, Colo., to decide whether to go along with Mr. Carter, and until May 24, when Games entries are due. But Mr. Kane has said the USOC expects to support Mr. Carter's decision.

Mr. Carter has said he saw no possibility of changing his position even if the Russians withdraw between now and the start of the Games.

Moslem nations, many of whose governments have strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, have been the most enthusiastic supporters of President Carter's call for a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow.

A survey by Associated Press bureaus around the world found that Sudan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, all predominantly Moslem nations, are committed to a boycott. Other confirmed boycotters include Papua New Guinea, Kenya, Zaire, Chile and Paraguay. Some nations say they will follow the lead of the USOC.

Doctors Confirm Tito Is on Kidney Device

BELGRADE, Feb. 22 (AP) — President Tito's doctors confirmed today that they were using an artificial kidney machine to keep the 87-year-old leader alive.

But his general condition was "without substantial change," the medical report said, and other intensive measures besides the use of a dialysis device were also being employed.

Voice of America Head

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 11-0 yesterday to recommend Senate confirmation of Mary Bitterman, current head of public broadcasting in Hawaii, to become director of the Voice of America.

Dutch Minister Quits Over Budget Plan, But Rest of Cabinet Survives the Crisis

THE HAGUE, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — The Netherlands' government has lost its finance minister but survived a political crisis. Now it faces possible confrontation with the trade unions over a controversial package of public spending cuts.

The center-right coalition government announced last night that it would not step down, despite the impending resignation of Finance Minister Frans Andriessen in a dispute over plans to slash public spending by an extra 3 billion guilders ($1.5 billion) this year.

The Cabinet went ahead with the planned cuts by publishing details and said that no other minister would join Mr. Andriessen in resigning.

Today Queen Juliana formally accepted the resignation of Mr. Andriessen, who had occupied the ministry since December, 1977. He told a news conference that he felt the government's plans to cut spending did not go far enough. Economics Minister Gijsbert van Aardenne takes over the finance portfolio until a successor is appointed, a government spokesman said.

The queen also accepted the resignation of the secretary of state at the Finance Ministry, Adriaan Nooteboom, who resigned in support of Mr. Andriessen. She had interrupted a winter holiday in Austria to return home yesterday because of the crisis.

The aim of the cuts is to trim a record budget deficit, which exceeded 12 billion guilders last year. The package includes a proposal to limit six-monthly index-linked rises that keep wages pegged to the rate of inflation.

Trade union leader Wim Kok described the plans as unacceptable and likely to lead to increased labor trouble. Protests over a three-month wage freeze imposed by the government last month have already brought a series of stoppages this week, mainly in the Rotterdam area.

Mr. Kok, chairman of the 1.1-million-member central union federation FNV, said he could not accept government assertions that the program would mean a cut of only a few guilders a week for most workers. Union leaders worry that wages are to be curbed while inflation increases.

The cost-of-living index rose by just more than 4 percent last year. Government officials have said that rate may almost double by the end of 1980, largely as a result of higher oil prices.

Parliament discussed the proposals until early this morning, adjourning the debate until Tuesday without a vote. This was the fourth time in three months that the government, which commands only 77 of the 150 lower house seats, has had to fight for its life.

In November and December it came under fire even from its own supporters in three marathon debates on its tentative support for the stationing of new NATO nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Kabul Under Martial Law After Gunfire, Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

creasing evidence of looting by Soviet troops, who took over positions previously manned by Afghan soldiers.

In Kabul, diplomats said that the looting was probably meant to punish shopowners supporting the general strike in Kabul, Mazar-I-Sherif, Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Ghazni, Maidan, Baghlan and major cities in Wardak and Paktia provinces.

Moslem insurgents are in virtual control of Jalalabad, a major city in eastern Nangarhar Province, the diplomatic reports from Kabul said. The rebels also control nearly all of the province and have cut communications and supply lines to Jalalabad.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Tom Reston, commenting on the reports of today's unrest, said that Afghanistan was in a "very, very volatile" state.

At the United Nations in New York, an Afghan diplomat sent to represent the government at a UN meeting today defected instead. Abdul Rahim Ghafoorzai, 33, said he left Kabul last Sunday to speak on behalf of the government at a nonaligned meeting.

In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev accused President Carter of stirring up "anti-Soviet hysteria" to help him win the U.S. presidential election and as a pretext for expansion in Asia, and warned against speaking to the Soviet Union with "voices of force."

Mr. Brezhnev, 73, looked tired and slurred his words but spoke with a strong voice in the 40-minute televised address, delivered before an audience of 6,000 at the Palace of Congresses, in the Moscow district where he is a candidate for reelection to the Supreme Soviet. The voting is Sunday.

He said the United States "loudly demands the withdrawal of Soviet troops but in fact is doing everything to put off this possibility: It is continuing and building up its interference in the affairs of Afghanistan."

He added: "I want to state very definitely: We will be ready to commence the withdrawal of our troops as soon as all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan are fully terminated. Let the United States together with the neighbors of Afghanistan guarantee this, and then the need of Soviet military assistance will cease to exist."

In London, Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, today challenged Moscow to accept as a basis for negotiation his proposal to make Afghanistan neutral in exchange for a withdrawal of Soviet troops. The proposal received the backing of the eight other EEC foreign ministers at a meeting in Rome Tuesday.

Syria Reported to Strengthen Relations With Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

vival of the mutual suspicion that has divided the rival Ba'ath Party governments in Damascus and Baghdad in the past.

Saudi Arabia is a big contributor of aid, but Gen. Assad's government has never had particularly warm relations with the conservative Saudi monarchy. Ties with King Hussein of neighboring Jordan are no closer, according to diplomats. "Assad feels so isolated and alone that he has to rely more on the Soviets," an envoy said. "He has nowhere else to turn."

The anticipated increase in the number of Soviet advisers is believed to be causing Syrians some anxiety. There are already an estimated 2,000 Soviet military and 500 civilian technical advisers in Syria. In recent weeks, three Soviet advisers have been killed in two attacks that the government has blamed on Islamic fundamentalists.

By most accounts, ordinary Syrians do not get along very well with the Russians, who generally keep to themselves in their designated apartment complexes.

Syrian officials justify moving closer to Moscow by invoking an Israeli threat. "When the Soviet Union is supporting us to confront the continued occupation of Arab territory . . . it is our duty to get nearer to the Soviet Union to protect our people." Information Minister Ahmed Iskandar Ahmed said in an interview last week.

Strategic Friendship

He stressed, however, that Syria's relationship with the Soviet Union is a strategic friendship based on mutual trust and noninterference in internal affairs.

To ensure that those principles are respected, the Syrian intelligence service spends much of its time monitoring the activities of Soviet diplomats and advisers, a well-informed Western source said. Potential reasons for concern are the activities of two Syrian Communist parties and of assorted underground leftist groups.

Although officially banned, a pro-Moscow wing of the Syrian Communist Party under Khaled Bakdash has two ministers in the recently reshuffled Syrian government. A second wing of the Syrian Communist Party, led by Riyad Turk, has been accused — falsely, according to its sympathizers — of siding with the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood's guerrilla campaign against the government.

Meanwhile, U.S. relations with Syria have suffered from sharp cuts in economic aid in the last two years and from continuing Syrian opposition to the results of the Camp David accords.

Carter Denounced

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas calls President Carter "a liar . . . the worst enemy of Arabs and Islam," in an article this week in the Paris Arabic-language weekly Al Mostakbal.

In a brief introduction, President Assad denounces an alleged U.S. campaign "to use religion to fool our people . . . because U.S. imperialism is standing as an enemy to the Iranian revolution, and is supporting the Israeli occupation of Islamic holy places in Jerusalem and of the Arab territories."

Gen. Tlas says: "Writing about Carter is dramatic these days. Acting against the interests of the American people, Carter has, without any reason, proclaimed himself the enemy of the Arabs and Islam."

Charges Denied

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — Syria last night denied Israeli charges that it was massing forces in the Golan Heights to take military action against Israel. Deputy Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam said in a message to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that the Syrian government regarded the Israeli claims as part of preparations to attack Syria.

Changing Flag

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22 (AP) — Syria is considering changing its national flag because it is identical to the Egyptian flag now being hoisted in Israel, a senior official said yesterday. Egypt, Syria and Libya adopted a unified flag in 1971, when they launched the now-defunct Federation of Arab Republics. Libya changed its flag on Nov. 19, 1977, when Mr. Sadat visited Jerusalem.

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U.S. Blocking Visits Of Soviet Specialists

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT) — an effort to prevent the transfer technological information to the viet Union, the United States has ocked the entry of specialists om the Soviet bloc who had been vited to two international confer-ces in California.

Other foreigners attending one of e meetings, a conference on com-ter technology that ends today in nta Barbara, were required to gn a pledge that they would not veal information from its sessions citizens of Communist countries, cluding China.

The several dozen foreigners, out half of them Japanese, signed e pledge, according to the confer-ce organizers. There was initial nfusion among Americans who ought that they, too, would be re-ired to sign, but they were not re-ired to do so.

Reaction to Afghanistan

The actions coincide with the S. efforts to curtail the transfer of chnology to the Soviet Union fol-wing its intervention in Afghani-an. But the moves have caused trage among U.S. scientists.

The Commerce Department, hich said that the pledges were ecessary to avoid violation of laws verning the export of technology, nied yesterday that they were a velty. However, Sharon Connol-, director of the compliance divi-on in the Commerce Department's ffice of Export Administration, id that she could cite no other me when pledges were demanded f foreign visitors because no re-rds were kept of such instances.

Dr. William Carey, executive of-cer of the American Association r the Advancement of Science, rmed the pledge requirement to-ally incredible.

The other California conference be held in San Diego next Tues-ay to Thursday is a meeting on sers and electro-optical systems nd on inertial confinement fusion, hich is a nuclear technology field. s sponsors are the Institute of lectrical and Electronics Engineers nd the American Optical Society. Soviet scientist was listed on the onference's European organizing ommittee.

Five Denied Visas

Dr. Jarus Quinn, president of the ptical Society, said yesterday that e knew of at least five Soviet scien-ists who had been invited, but were enied visas by the State Depart-nent. Another, working as an ex-hange scholar in Texas, was denied ermission to visit San Diego, ac-ording to Dr. Quinn, although he as to present a paper.

Dr. Quinn said that he believed e chief concern of the State De-artment was the information visi-rs might glean from 165 commer-ial and institutional exhibits at the eeting. A State Department pokesman also asserted that the re-trictions followed long-standing olicy.

More than 3,000 specialists are ue to attend the San Diego confer-nce, making it reportedly the larg-st meeting of its kind. Several of e Russians are specialists in the use of converging particle beams to crush pellets of fuel enough to achieve fusion reactions. The field is one in which there has been considerable U.S.-Soviet cooperation.

Whose Nose, Whose Face

Dr. Lewis Branscomb, vice president for research of IBM, expressed dismay over the recent actions, since he felt that Americans stood to gain from Soviet exchanges. It is a question, he said, "whose nose is being bitten off to spite whose face." Dr. Branscomb was science adviser to President Carter during his first presidential campaign and was skeptical that the Commerce Department action reflected White House policy.

The three-day Santa Barbara meeting was titled First International Conference on Bubble Memory Materials and Process Technology. It was organized by the American Vacuum Society. Bubble memories are a rapidly developing technology applicable to computers and other uses.

Several specialists from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were invited. On Feb. 11, the Commerce Department asked the organizers of the conference to rescind the Soviet-bloc invitations.

The countries proposed for inclusion in the ban on information ranged from Cuba to Outer Mongolia, as well as China and three now incorporated into the Soviet Union: Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The inclusion of China was an embarrassment to the meeting's organizers, as three Chinese invitees had already arrived. They were finally admitted after the first day.



Associated Press

OUT THE WINDOW — Two women flee a third-floor cafe fire in Manila with the help of two construction workers alerted by the shouts of hundreds of bystanders. In picture below, bystanders signal to the women not to jump.



U.S. Calling on Allies to Strengthen Forces

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT) — The Carter administration has launched a campaign to persuade allied governments in Western Europe and Japan to strengthen their conventional forces as part of an overall effort to protect Western security interests in the Gulf area, government officials said yesterday.

The officials said that late last week the administration sent a 20-page report to NATO headquarters in Brussels that outlined the military implications of Moscow's drive into Afghanistan. According to the officials, the report is the first step in a drive to gain West European and Japanese support for substantial increases in military spending.

They said that allied governments would be presented early next month with a detailed list of suggestions for strengthening military forces both in Western Europe and in southwest Asia. The goal in the forthcoming NATO talks, they said, would be to talk the European allies into increases in military spending of 3 percent and possibly more.

The administration is also said to be preparing to bring pressure to bear on Japan to increase its military role in northeast Asia. A State Department aide said that in talks next month Washington would probably ask Tokyo to raise its military spending beyond 1 percent of the Japanese gross national product.

Little Eagerness

Administration officials had already referred to a need for an expanded allied military effort. A few weeks ago President Carter said that his commitment to protect vital Western interests in the Gulf area could not be discharged by U.S. forces alone.

However, allied governments have not been eager to respond to Moscow's action in Afghanistan with political and economic sanctions. Officials have said it would be equally difficult to gain their support for new military initiatives, particularly outside of Europe.

As a result, some European diplomats predict that the administration's initiative is likely to trigger a protracted debate in NATO, with many allied governments unwilling to increase defense spending or take on new military roles.

After Moscow's thrust into Afghanistan, European governments have tended to view the West's problem in the Gulf area in political rather than strictly military terms. Some allied governments have suggested that the Carter administration overreacted to the Soviet move.

Two weeks ago, Robert Komer, the Pentagon's undersecretary for policy, told a group of European politicians in unusually blunt terms that allied governments were not doing enough to bolster Western defenses. Officials said that, having delivered this public warning, Mr. Komer and other senior Pentagon and State Department aides were now drafting a detailed plan for improving NATO capabilities in such diverse areas as sea power and electronic warfare.

The officials said that the plan would be unveiled to alliance authorities next month — in presentations to political leaders in the North Atlantic Council and to military authorities in NATO's Defense Planning Commitee. Mr. Komer, they added, would be assigned the key role in promoting the plan.

In the study presented to the North Atlantic Council last week, the administration maintained that the Gulf area had become "a third military theater" of vital importance to the West, along with Western Europe and northeast Asia, the officials said. The study is said to conclude that nations with military experience in the area would have to join the United States in shoring up regional defenses.

The study is also said to have concluded that other allied countries such as West Germany or Japan, which lacked experience in the region, could take on military responsibilities closer to home. By working out what aides called a new division of labor between U.S., Japanese and West German forces, Washington could gain greater freedom to respond to contingencies in Southeast Asia, U.S. officials remarked.

Detailed List

The study is a prelude to a detailed list of military initiatives likely to be presented by Washington to its allies next month, officials said. They said the list is likely to include the following:

- Increased spending. Although NATO governments agreed more than two years ago to annual 3-percent increases in military spending after inflation, several European governments have failed to meet this goal. The administration is concerned that West Germany plans to increase its military budget only by a little more than 1 percent this year. Officials said that Bonn would come under pressure in the next few weeks to undertake larger commitments.
- Increased war stocks. Officials said that to free U.S. weapons and ammunition for possible use in a conflict in the Gulf area, allied governments would be pressed to increase their stocks of military supplies and spare parts. They said that NATO governments would probably be asked to help pay for storing more U.S. military gear in Europe to reduce the demand on cargo planes and ships in the event of simultaneous crises in Europe and the Mideast.
- New naval missions. The crises in Afghanistan and Iran have stretched U.S. naval forces. For the first time in 30 years, the United States has only one aircraft carrier in the Pacific and only one in the Mediterranean. Officials said that Tokyo would be prodded in the next few weeks to take on a greater role in protecting Japanese shipping in the Sea of Japan.

Periodic Checks Proposed

U.S. Drafts Tough Rules To Control Alien Students

By Dounell Nunes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service plans to issue tough new regulations governing the 260,000 foreign students attending American colleges in an attempt to get better control over them.

Under one of the proposed rules, foreign students would be required to apply for periodic extensions of their visas. Under present rules, students basically are granted entry to the United States for as long as it takes them to complete their studies.

Tighten Up

In addition, INS officials said they would crack down on schools that fail to report changes in an alien's academic status, as required by law. The officials said that punishment could include revocation of the U.S. authorization that entitles the schools' foreign students to student visas.

"There should be no differences between wealthy students and poor Mexican nationals in terms of reporting" to INS, said David Crosland, the acting commissioner. "We intend to publish regulations which would tighten up the whole control process [for students] and put a system into effect controlling at least one segment of the aliens who come here."

Mr. Crosland said that, as the INS carried out President Carter's order of Nov. 10 to interview all Iranian students in the United States, in order to find and deport those who were in the country illegally, it found its record-keeping and enforcement practices needed improvement.

"We plan to use the [Iranian] experience to develop a student control program which we [didn't have] in the past," Mr. Crosland said. "With students, we have some idea where they should be."

Broad Effort

The move to control the foreign student population, which has grown from 154,600 college students in 1975 to 263,938 in 1979, is part of a broader INS effort to tighten the reins on aliens in the United States.

INS also is replacing the old green card — the permanent resident's identity card — with a computerized card. INS believes the new card will be virtually impossible to duplicate fraudulently when a national computer system goes into operation. It is now under study.

Starting next month, the new cards will be issued to Mexican nationals who commute daily to work in the United States. There is discussion about eventually issuing machine-readable cards to all visitors to the United States.

"We're not going to end up with the same system they have in, say, France or Germany," INS spokesman Vern Jervis said yesterday. "Tourists will never have to fill out police cards at every hotel they stop at. We won't have that simply because of the open society we are. We're not advocating it and it seems alien to our concept of freedom."

Study Demanded Of Thyroid Cases Near Atom Plant

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Rep. Jim Weaver, D-Ore., has demanded a congressional study of reports that an abnormally high number of infants in Pennsylvania were born with thyroid defects after the accident last March at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

Rep. Weaver called for the investigation today during a meeting of a House-Senate conference committee on a bill authorizing the continued activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The conferees adjourned in disagreement over a Senate compromise linking reactor licensing to the existence of workable state and local evacuation plans.

Pennsylvania authorities said yesterday that an abnormally large number of infants were born with thyroid defects in three Pennsylvania counties after the nuclear accident. The counties are not downwind of the power plant.

"I happen to believe that the amount of radioactivity that escaped from Three Mile Island is not known," Rep. Weaver said. "I think this could be an extremely serious situation and a possible cover-up by the NRC."

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CIA Did Not Keep Senate Fully Informed

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence, told senators today that the Carter administration strongly opposed a proposed law requiring that some members of Congress be given prior notice of all covert intelligence operations.

And, to the evident surprise of some members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Adm. Turner testified that it was incorrect that at least a few members of that committee had been informed of all clandestine operations since 1977.

Adm. Turner also told the committee that at his confirmation hearing in 1977 he had said only that he would try to comply with a Senate resolution that requested prior notification of clandestine activities and added, "not that I was sure I could comply with it."

The disclosure came during questioning by Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., who expressed what appeared to be a general conviction that the CIA had been giving the committee prior notice of clandestine operations, adding that even in one exception at least some members had been told.

'Very Fine Line'

"That is not correct," Adm. Turner said. Later, he said that he had never been ordered to withhold information from the intelligence committees, but added, "We are drawing a very fine line here . . . timing is a delicate issue in some instances."

He argued that requiring full and prior congressional access to intelligence information would have an inhibiting effect on the willingness of individuals and organizations to cooperate with the United States.

The revelation that the intelligence commitees of the Senate and House had not been informed in advance in every case of covert operations abroad strongly highlighted the major issue dividing the administration and Senate authors of a bill that is meant to serve as a charter for U.S. intelligence agencies.

The proposed law, introduced by Sens. Huddleston and Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md., would generally require prior notification to the full intelligence committees. In an emergency, notification could be limited for the first 48 hours to the two senior members from each party from each committee and to the Democratic and Republican leaders of each house of Congress, a total of eight members.

Adm. Turner testified that he and President Carter believed this provision to be "unnecessary, improper and unwise."

The chief of intelligence operations urged that the wording of the present law be retained. This only requires reporting of covert operations "in a timely fashion," which has been construed by the CIA to permit informing Congress after the fact in some instances.

In another part of his testimony, Adm. Turner said, "Activities which would have long-term consquences, or which would be carried out over an extended period of time, should generally be shared with Congress at their inception." He added that he did not wish this written into law.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D.-Ind., chairman of the full committee, said he was disturbed that Adm. Turner used the modifying word "generally" and that he did not want prior notification in the "bedrock" of the statute.

Several members of the committee disagreed with Adm. Turner, saying they saw full and prior disclosure to the committees as vital to proper congressional oversight of the agencies. However, some other members, exemplified by Sens. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., said it was impracticable or improper to attempt to legislate a charter of "do's and don't's."

It is unclear whether, in coming weeks, the committee will recommend the charter legislation or narrower measures to "unleash" the CIA. Such measures, also contained in the charter, would free the agency from most provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, make it a crime to disclose the identity of intelligence agents and amend a 1974 law that has led to reporting on intelligence activities to more than a half dozen congressional committees.

8 Features Opposed

Adm. Turner said the administration generally favored most provisions of the Huddleston bill, but he expressed opposition to eight features of it. This surprised several senators, who had believed that agreement with the administration had been reached on all but two issues.

One was prior notification. A second disagreement concerned the bill's prohibition on the CIA infiltrating the press, the clergy and academic institutions with undercover agents.

"There can arise unique circumstances in which intelligence relationships with members of these institutions are not only warranted, but may be the only means available for accomplishing important intelligence objectives," Adm. Turner argued.

Another difference of opinion arose over the criminal sanctions to be applied for disclosing the identity of intelligence agents or sources. The Huddleston bill would limit the sanctions to officials or former officials who had access to classified information. Adm. Turner called for punishment of anyone who disclosed such identities.

California, Wyoming Hit by Minor Quakes

LIVERMORE, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP) — Two mild earthquakes were reported today in the Livermore Valley, east of San Francisco. The tremors apparently were aftershocks of a series of quakes in the area last month.

In Golden, Colo., the U.S. Geological Survey reported a minor earthquake in a section of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. There were no reports of damage in either quake.

Unesco-Supported Panel Assails Press Censorship

(Continued from Page 1)

ockholm on the functioning of the ansnational news agencies such as e Associated Press, United Press ternational, Reuters and Agence rance-Presse.

Commission member Juan Soma-a of Chile, a former official of the llende government who now rects a Mexico City-based insti-te on transnational organizations, rongly backed this proposal. He id that it was a key part of the port's "blueprint for a new world formation order."

- "Consideration might be given establishing within the frame-ork of Unesco an international nter for the study and planning of formation and communication."
- "It would be desirable for the ited Nations family to be uipped with a more effective in-rmation system, including a oadcast capability of its own and ssible a communication satellite."

Under strong Western pressure, e commission rejected proposals to establish international codes of ethics for journalists. Instead, it agreed to a compromise formula, which says:

- "The adoption of codes of ethics at national and, in some cases, at the regional level is desirable, provided that such codes are prepared and adopted by the profession itself — without governmental interference."

The commission also declined to endorse Mr. MacBride's call for some form of protection of journalists, a concept that Western critics feared could lead to government licensing of journalists.

S. Korea Plans Return of Rights To Its Dissidents

SEOUL, Feb. 22 (UPI) — South Korean President Choi Kyu Hah indicated today that he soon would restore the civic rights of political dissidents convicted of anti-government activity under the rule of the slain president, Park Chung Hee.

President Choi told an advisory council of retired politicians and civic leaders that the government had been studying legal and other aspects of such a move.

"I intend to make a decision soon so that all the people can join in the effort to achieve national progress and shore up our national unity, to help overcome the difficulty we are faced with," President Choi said.

Opposition politician Kim Dae Jung and other dissidents will benefit if the president acts. Mr. Kim was released in 1978, and many other dissidents were freed after Park was killed last Oct. 26, but they have been unable to participate in political activity because their civic rights remain suspended under South Korean law.

Firemen Resume Strike in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 (AP) — A refighters' strike resumed in bitterss in Chicago yesterday after the llapse of a brief truce with city thorities and the jailing of the esident of the Chicago Fire Fight-s Union, Frank Muscare.

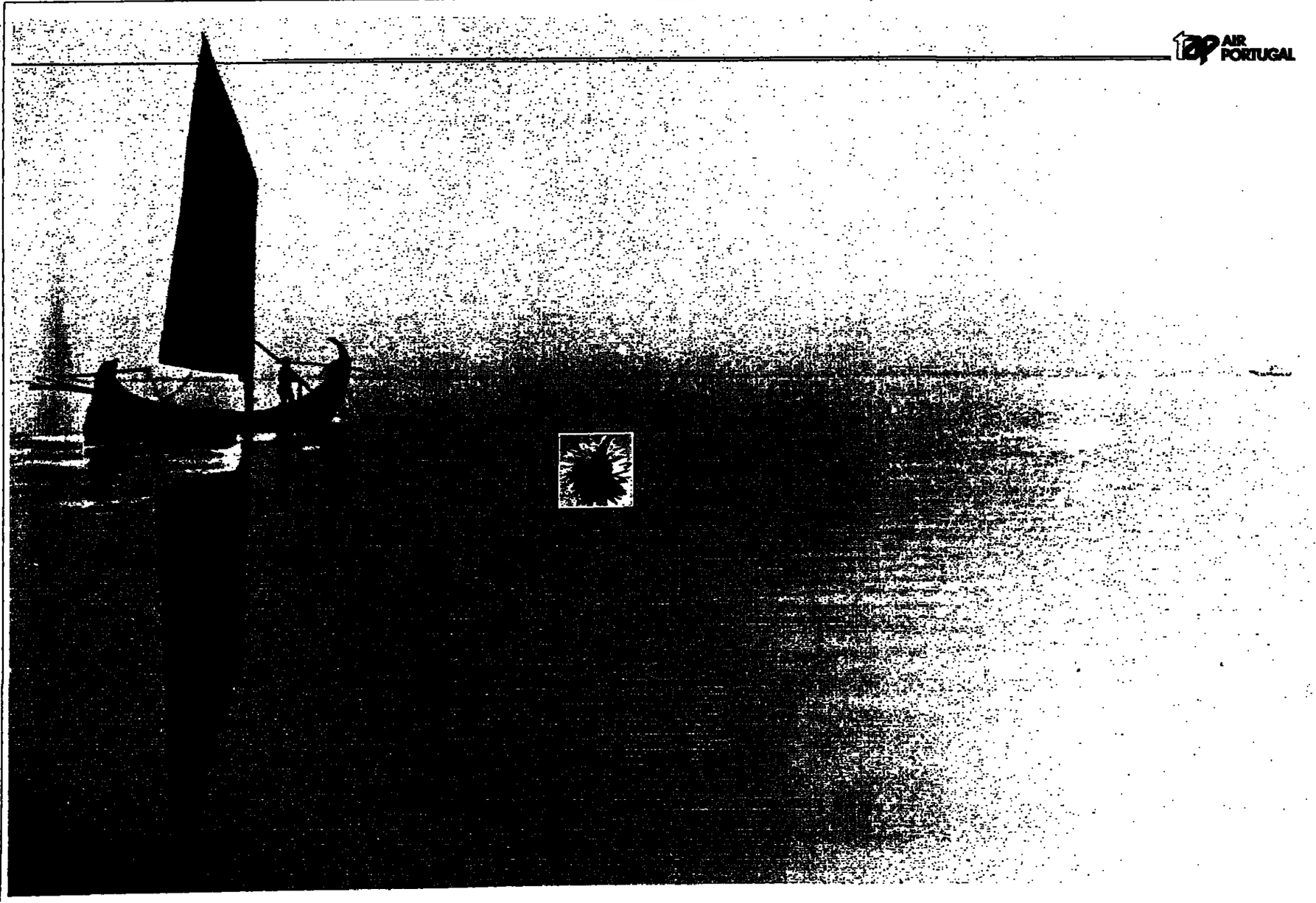
The strike had begun on Feb. 14, e day after failure of negotiations r the firefighters' first written con-act. A suspension was negotiated te Wednesday, but when some cketing continued yesterday a dge sent Muscare to jail for five onths for criminal contempt.

The executive board of the 4,350-ember union then voted to resume e strike, and its senior vice presi-nt called for a general strike by ganized labor in Chicago.

5 Die in U.S. Air Crash

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22 (AP) — An oil company helicopter tak-g off from a natural gas platform the Gulf of Mexico crashed onto e deck of a supply boat yesterday, illing six of seven persons aboard e aircraft and injuring the other, e Coast Guard said.

TAP AIR PORTUGAL



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, February 23-24, 1980

Iran Could Push U.S. Too Far

The opposition that President Bani-Sadr is encountering to his effort to end the hostage affair provides unwelcome evidence that his writ is still under some challenge in Tehran. The militants, encouraged by fresh word from Ayatollah Khomeini, continue to demand the return of the former shah and his money. Whether this will actually block the release of the hostages will be known only as the negotiations unfold. The uncertainty is not reason to give up hope, but to proceed with due care.

From the outside, the negotiation is hard to penetrate. President Bani-Sadr has yielded on the initial Iranian demand to retrieve the shah before giving up the hostages. President Carter has yielded on his earlier insistence on retrieving the hostages before accepting a process to review Iran's grievances. A UN commission of inquiry has been formed. But it is not yet clear whether it is supposed to find facts or pronounce judgments, whether it will focus on the shah, the United States or the hostages, and what its specific connection is to freedom for the captives. Toying with the hostages at this point and in this connection, Iranians should understand, would be intolerable. The panel's only legitimate purpose in meeting the hostages at all is to verify their number and see to their medical needs.

To some in the United States, the whole process of bargaining for the hostages is an unbearable humiliation. But Jimmy Carter early on rejected that notion. To judge in particular by the relative civility of the campaign debate on the issue, most Americans agree with him that every feasible diplomatic opening must be explored. That means, however, that at the end Mr. Carter will be faced with an excruciating decision. It is possible to see what it will be about. The president has already begun to cope with Iran's interest in a pledge of no future intervention. The difficulty lies in Iran's demand for some statement of guilt or responsibility for U.S. policy in the past.

Frankly, we do not think the president needs much advice in this matter. His tactics may be open to second-guessing, but his choke point, we estimate, is about where it ought to be. What troubles us is that the Iranian demand is being made by persons with an imperfect understanding of, not so much the U.S. political scene, as the U.S. spirit, the kind of people Americans are. Mr. Carter, like his countrymen, desperately wants the hostages back. He will pay a price, a very disagreeable one. Quietly, we think, people are facing up to it. But there are limits to the national humiliation Mr. Carter can accept for the sake of the hostages. If Mr. Bani-Sadr wishes to end the crisis, he will respect those limits.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Face-to-Face Politics

We have one fearless forecast: New Hampshire will be on the receiving end of an awful lot of criticism in the next few weeks. Most of the criticism will refer more or less to New Hampshire's "unrepresentativeness" and most of the critics will turn out to have been supporters of an unsuccessful candidate in the next Tuesday's presidential primary.

New Hampshire is certainly no demographic microcosm of the nation. The state has more Republicans than Democrats and more small towns than suburbs. New Hampshire is the only state without either a state income or sales tax, which may or may not explain why New Hampshire is second only to Florida as the fastest-growing state east of the Mississippi.

But the fast rate of growth has not moved New Hampshire into the same class as the big guys. New Hampshire will cast only four of the 270 electoral votes needed to elect a president. In addition, New Hampshire is 99.5 percent white.

But it has not gone unnoticed among presidential candidates and their managers that nobody has been elected president of the United States, since 1952, without first winning the New Hampshire primary. Obviously a number of people — like Henry Cabot Lodge, Edmund Muskie and Lyndon Johnson — won the New Hampshire primary and not the presidency, but that will happen when you have two parties and only one president.

New Hampshire has turned back the challenge of every group or state that has tried to take away its first-in-the-nation status. Only a few years ago, the New Hampshire legislature wrote into state law the provision that the New Hampshire primary would be held one week before the primary of any other state. A supporter of the statute told his colleagues that New Hampshire would remain No. 1 even if it meant "voting at half-time of the Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day."

But there is a real case to be made for New Hampshire's special place in the nominating process. At a time when a candidate's media consultant is often more important than a candidate's energy record or program, there is something wonderfully old-fashioned — and delightfully spontaneous — about candidates' meeting voters face to face. Away from the briefing books and the prepared texts, the candidates are often interviewed by the voters and required to listen. New Hampshire provides its citizens with a unique opportunity to look the candidates over and to size them up. And that's all to the good.

Obviously, like voters in the rest of the nation, New Hampshire's voters can make some crazy judgments. Still, there is something worth preserving about an election where a candidate, with limited funds and less recognition, can persuade voters to support him by spending time in a Nashua legion hall or a Concord church basement, rather than spending money on a prime time 30-second spot on television.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

$1.20 a Gallon and Rising Fast

Why is the price of gasoline in the United States going up so fast? It now averages about $1.20 a gallon — a rise of 7 cents in the last month alone. One obvious reason — and the one underlying all the others — is the latest round of increases in the cost of foreign oil. In addition, for most refiners and most retail dealers, profits have widened over the past year. But that explains only part of the rise. There are other important forces at work as well.

Decontrol of U.S. crude oil is beginning to have a real impact. Slightly over half of the U.S. oil supply comes from American wells. Nearly all of it was under price controls last April when President Carter made the hard but necessary decision to lift them gradually.

* * *

Today, just under 30 percent of all U.S. oil production is decontrolled — enough to have an effect on the price of gasoline at the pump. That proportion will rise steadily over the next 20 months until the controls finally expire completely in October, 1981. Currently, a third of the way through the process, physically identical barrels of U.S. crude oil are sold at prices anywhere from $6.86 to $38, depending solely on their legal status under the complex price-control rules.

Decontrolled U.S. oil sells for higher prices than most OPEC imports. That isn't surprising. Oil from Canada, and from the British North Sea, has been consistently more expensive over the past year than most OPEC production. Why? It is closer to industrial buyers, and it is sold under contracts that, unlike those in the Third World, are enforceable in court. The 13 OPEC governments' official contract prices — excluding spot sales — now average about $29 a barrel. The going prices for decontrolled U.S. oil run at least several dollars higher.

Another and quite separate influence is what you might call the cost of conservation. For example, electric utilities are using more coal and less of the heavy, tar-like industrial fuel oil of which they are the principal buyers. That has created a tremendous oversupply of heavy fuel oil, and its price is rapidly dropping. A typical refinery produces a wide spectrum of products, from gasoline and jet fuel at the light end to the industrial fuels at the other. If a refinery is losing money on one product, it tries to compensate by raising prices of others — like gasoline — for which demand remains strong. There are elaborate refining processes that can turn even the gunk at the bottom of the barrel into gasoline. But they are expensive. You can expect that cost, too, to turn up shortly in the price of gasoline.

Every indication warns of steadily rising gasoline prices for a long time to come. It's unpleasant and it's disruptive, but it's more effective in reducing oil imports than all of the past six years' conservation legislation put together. It would be preferable to raise gasoline prices with a tax, but Congress won't pass a tax and it is imperative to reduce imports rapidly. The present kind of price escalation is second-best policy — but it is an acceptable second-best, and necessary.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 23, 1905

NEW YORK — Because he was a twin, Bernard O'Toole was saved much trouble and annoyance when he was arraigned before the magistrate in the West Side Court on a charge of violating section 351 of the Penal Code in that he is alleged to have made a book on the races. The charge was rapidly dismissed, owing to the inability of the complainant, Charles Diedrich, to distinguish one man from the other. When O'Toole was arraigned, his counsel, Harry Smith, placed by his side his twin brother Joseph, and then asked the complainant to pick out which man he had placed the bet with. Diedrich gave it up.

Fifty Years Ago
February 23, 1930

WASHINGTON — The announcement yesterday that the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York contemplated a merger has revived discussion of the increasingly rapid growth of the nation's largest business concerns. Whether or not the merger may be regarded as a violation of the anti-trust law, the project is considered a test of the administration's attitude toward such combinations. The Senate is especially interested with reference to the possibility that such a combination might affect the tariff, since independent oil men have demanded a duty of $1 a barrel on imports of crude petroleum.



'The Works'

Carrington Does Europe a Favor

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Thanks to Britain's foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, Europe has taken a step away from that equivocation that thus far distinguished the French and West Germans in the Afghan crisis. The nine EEC nations have endorsed Carrington's proposal that Afghanistan be neutralized under international guarantee, with Soviet forces withdrawn and with an end to Western support for the guerrillas.

The plan was instantly rejected by the Soviet government. This is a pity. It also lends support to the idea that the Soviet intention in Afghanistan is not only to secure an allied regime in trouble, but to mount a thrust beyond Afghanistan toward the oil of the Gulf and the domination of the Strait of Hormuz. If this is the truth about the Soviet action, then the Europeans' neutralization proposal is irrelevant. But if it is not true, and the Soviet Union has been reacting to a dangerous political crisis on a sensitive frontier, then the Soviet leaders are fools to ignore what the Europeans are proposing.

But the Soviet government has been deeply humiliated by the international reaction to its intervention in Afghanistan. It is hurt before its own people by the prospect of an Olympic boycott. It may also be incapable of reversing itself. Stalin could, and did, abruptly change course, and everyone in the Soviet government of his day would fearfully praise his judgment. Nikita Khrushchev took a defeat in the Cuban missile crisis because he had no alternative, but today Leonid Brezhnev is feeble, surrounded by old men, and the struggle for the succession would seem to have opened. Afghanistan by now is a factor in the internal, as well as external, affairs of the Soviet Union.

Primordial Interest

What has been wrong with the West European position has been that it seemed indifferent to Europe's own primordial interest that the Soviet Union keep its armies within the zone that it has controlled since World War II ended.

The European reluctance to fall into obedient ranks behind the newly militant President Jimmy Carter is understandable. Nothing in the previous conduct of the Carter administration gives reason for confidence in its political judgment and diplomatic skill. And Europeans have learned in the past that a presidential election year is the worst time to expect disinterested decisions and consistency from the U.S. government.

Carrington has stepped into this situation with a plan, which, even if it does nothing for Afghanistan, does do something for the Europeans. If the major West European powers are no longer willing to follow the line of Atlantic solidarity, as is the case today, they must accept the responsibilities of an independent policy, this first of all means providing for themselves the material and military means to carryout an independent policy, and it must be said that the French have always understood this, such is the reason France has an important strategic nuclear force of its own design, national service, and a big arms industry.

It also means policy with positive content. This is the critical point that Carrington understands. So long as the Europeans as a group made merely a negative response to the Afghan affair, equivocally deploring what the Soviet Union had done but also conspicuously aloof from what the United States has done in reaction, the message conveyed to the Soviet Union was one of complaisance and appeasement. This not only was bad for Europe, but it was bad for the Soviet Union. Lord Carrington has done them both a favor.

The Soviet Union has a legitimate concern for security on its border. As Carrington has noted, the tacit neutralization of Afghanistan in the 19th century by Tsarist Russia and British India was thrown into question by the withdrawal of British power from the region in 1947. Soviet anxiety at the growing cooperation between the United States and China is also comprehensible and needs to be taken seriously in the West — above all in Washington.

The Soviet Union's contention that it has the right (or the obligation) to intervene militarily in foreign countries to support Communist parties when they seize power in those countries is comprehensible as well, but happens to be irreconcilable with the autonomy of those countries and with the security of Western nations. The Soviet leadership is capable of understanding this. It merely, currently, chooses to disregard it.

The U.S. commentator, Walter Lippmann, said once that statesmanship "re-educates desire by confronting it with the reality, and so makes possible an enduring adjustment of interests." It begins when a statesman sets out to make governments "realize and assent to those hidden interests of theirs which are permanent because they fit the facts and can be harmonized with the interests of their neighbors."

Lord Carrington looks like a statesman. There are few around.

1980, International Herald Tribune.

Mitterrand on Afghanistan

French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand was asked by the newspaper France Soir what he thought of France's attitude regarding the Afghanistan situation. The following is an excerpt from his answer.

PARIS — Our policy functions within narrow limits. Is it out of the question for France to act, or pretend to act, as if it were the world's policeman. The position of world's policeman is within no one's reach save the Soviet Union and the United States, and only when they are in agreement, when they coordinate their interests . . . .

It is reasonable for France to know how to keep its distances from a game that isn't its own. But let us not forget that among our assets there is *le droit*, a certain conception of civilization. The defense of le droit counts when we address ourselves to the universal conscience, to the conscience of billions of human beings who could be the victims of the clash between powers.

From this viewpoint, we could criticize the president of the republic for having been slow in reacting to the events in Kabul, caught as he was in the multiple and contradictory precautions of his domestic and foreign policy.

Did the CIA Awe the Supreme Court?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — Justice Felix Frankfurter once put into words a great unstated theme of U.S. law. "The history of liberty," he said, "has largely been the history of observance of procedural safeguards."

We believe, that is, that the government has to turn square corners. When it acts against even the most unpopular or cantankerous person, it must follow the rules meticulously — or all our liberty is at risk. And the Supreme Court is the pre-eminent symbol of that principle, enforcing it on others and on itself, giving a fair hearing to the least of men.

Those beliefs have just been dealt a shattering blow by the Supreme Court. Without argument, without briefs, in disregard of its own procedures, the court has imposed heavy penalties on a former CIA employee who published a book without agency clearance. The decision opens the way for a major increase in government secrecy. But its worst effect may be on respect for the court itself.

The CIA man is Frank Snepp, who served in Vietnam and was pained by what he saw there in the final days — especially the abandonment of our Vietnamese friends. His book, "Decent Interval," is critical of U.S. policy and officials.

On joining the CIA Snepp had signed a standard promise not to publish anything about it without "specific prior approval." He violated that undertaking and did not submit the manuscript for security clearance. He explained that he had carefully refrained from including any classified information, and he evidently feared that agency censors would delay his book or try to suppress unclassified criticism.

The government did not claim that the book disclosed any classified matters. But it sued Snepp anyway, claiming damages for his violation of what it called a "contract" — his promise to submit manuscripts for clearance. It won in the lower courts, the Court of Appeals holding that the government could ask a jury for punitive damages.

What happened next is hard to explain — and harder to believe. Justice John Paul Stevens, writing a dissent for himself and Justices William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall, said he had not been able to find anything like it in the Supreme Court's history.

Snepp's lawyers petitioned the court to review the finding that his promise was a legally-enforcable "contract." The government urged the court to deny the petition, saying it was satisfied with the finding and the damage remedy. But the government also filed a "conditional cross-petition" saying that, if the case were reviewed, it would urge a different remedy.

The Supreme Court acted summarily: without a hearing, in an unsigned opinion. It upheld the finding that Snepp had violated a contract. Then it went on and substituted a different remedy. It imposed on Snepp a "constructive trust," requiring him to give everything he ever earned from his book to the government. That is an extraordinary and drastic penalty. And Snepp's lawyers never had a chance to brief or argue the question.

Nearly everyone would agree that the CIA needs to protect its secrets. But in U.S. tradition the terms of such protection have to be defined by Congress, in a statute. Government officials can impose internal discipline on employees who violate the rules, but they must point to a specific law when they ask a court to punish someone. That rule is especially firm when sensitive interests such as freedom of speech are involved.

So law students have been taught — until now, at least. And so William Colby, the former director of Central Intelligence, believed. He testified in 1974 that unfortunately there was no statutory authority to go to court against talkative former agents, and he was asking Congress to fill the gap.

The decision goes well beyond the CIA, too, and even beyond situations where there is a formal "contract." For the Supreme Court said that anyone in government with such access to secrets, even if he had not signed a promise, could be considered to have a "fiduciary obligation" to show his agency a manuscript before publication. And the effect is not limited to books, either. An official who talks to the press could be taken to court and enjoined from further leaks.

Why did the Supreme Court reach out to make law in so extreme a way? One guess is that the six justices in the majority were awed by the idea of intelligence secrets. They wrote a reverential footnote about the CIA, citing the recent book by Thomas Powers, "The Man Who Kept the Secrets." Ironically, the book includes many disclosures of classified information.

The justices evidently also disapproved of Frank Snepp. One answer to that is that test cases for civil liberties do not always, or usually, involve agreeable fellows. Another is that moral disapproval of Snepp for breaking his promise comes ill from a court that in this case showed contempt for the rule of law.

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New Worries Emerge For the 'New' Carter

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter seems confident and even cocky on the surface these days, but still there is a vague doubt in the night here among his people, as if they felt stronger and more dangerous tides under their feet.

Three things are worrying them: The persistent rise in prices and interest rates, the sudden emergence of young people protesting against registration for a military draft and decline in the confidence in the press and among the allies about the conduct or misconduct of U.S. foreign policy.

Since the days of Franklin Roosevelt, the Democrats have fought elections as the party of the young, the old and the poor, of low prices and interest rates, and cooperation with the allies. Recently, Carter has been talking about more sacrifices to come, about the possibility of war in the Gulf, higher defense budgets, higher unemployment, new mobile combat units and new missile and conscription systems.

Headed Where?

Accordingly, his natural political supporters are now beginning to wonder where all this is going.

In recent weeks, all this has been overwhelmed by the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, during which Carter has dominated both the news and the popularity polls. The allies from the start, and lately the U.S. press, have begun to question Carter's judgment that Afghanistan was the most serious foreign policy crisis for the United States since the last World War, and most recently, Carter has begun to agree with them and withdraw his sanctions against Iran and his opposition to a UN commission to investigate the charges against the shah before the U.S. hostages were released. So he is now being charged with misjudgment and inconsistency.

This is not quite fair to the president. He had to react vigorously to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, part of which was to call for the military registration of young U.S. men and women. He had to withdraw his opposition to economic sanctions against Iran and agree to their demand for a UN commission to investigate the charges against the shah, for this was his only peaceful way of trying to get the release of the hostages.

But all his judgments of Soviet intentions to take over the Gulf, his threats of sanctions against Iran, his withdrawal of these threats, his refusal and then acceptance of a UN commission to investigate the shah before the hostages were released, leave him vulnerable to political attack, and nobody knows this better than his political and publicity advisors.

In the last year, they have seen Carter dismissed unfairly as a "loser" and a "one-term president," who lacked the qualities of presidential leadership. And then, within a few weeks, they saw him proclaimed in the press as the unbeatable leader of the Democratic Party, who had destroyed Senator Kennedy and would not only be renominated but re-elected.

That is still their view, but they're not as sure as they sound. The political debate on the economy has not even begun. The price of oil is only a small part of the inflation. Carter began by proclaiming that unemployment was a greater threat to the nation than inflation and is going into the campaign with a rise in both. Not since the days of Herbert Hoover has a sitting president had a harder economic record to defend.

Carter has another problem, which is harder to define. He came into office believing that a Democratic president and a Democratic Congress could put an end to the confusion between the executive and legislative; proclaiming the higher morality, arguing for a government as "good as the people," serving the national interest; for allies who would sacrifice to defend a civilization, and even for adversaries who would prefer cooperation and arms control to confrontation and another round in the arms race.

It has not worked out precisely that way, and feeling betrayed, Carter has lately been assuming not the best but the worst in his critics, and is now playing hardball politics both at home and abroad.

Punishing Sanctions

He was so angry at the Iranians that, even after the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan, which finally made the ayatollah and the Revolutionary Council in Tehran realize that they were threatened primarily from the north, he still wanted to insist on punishing economic sanctions. And he would not agree to a UN commission to hear the crimes against the shah before the hostages were released until the secretary-general of the United Nations and his own secretary of state persuaded him to take it easy and negotiate their release point by point.

So we are now seeing, as often before, a "new Carter" like the "new Johnson" and the "new Nixon" as of yore — fighting as always for re-election, and fighting very effectively, and, the guess is, very successfully. But he is no longer fighting primarily on the moral grounds that brought him to the presidency in the first place, with his appeals for compassion, human rights, arms control and aid to the suffering multitudes of the world.

No Bets

Nevertheless, maybe he will win — nobody in Washington would bet against it — but the people who believed in the "old Carter," who won, still have their doubts about the "new Carter," who has abandoned the old philosophy and will soon have to face the economic facts of his record.

Most of his aides, of course, are exhilarated by his success in the popularity polls — and hesitate to question his recent political tactics — but he was down so low a few months ago and is now up so high, that they wonder how long it will last, and even if he'll like it if it does.

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Letters

'Tricky' Carter?

After reading James Reston's eminent article on Carter's successful failures (IHT, Feb. 7) and watching Dan Rather's TV interview with Ambassador Kennan, one cannot help but feel that Carter is using the power of his office in trying to recapture the Democratic nomination. In brandishing the sword of a Moscow Olympic boycott, Carter is silent about the future of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, which would be threatened by a similar boycott by the East Bloc.

In talking about military intervention in the Gulf, Carter must consider that the U.S. forces there would be no match for the Russians, unless the confrontation would escalate into a full-scale war, with no winners, not even Carter. If the United States vies for international prestige and leadership, which it seems to be doing perennially, it must do away with the pale and ineffective image of Carter and replace it by a man who on a global basis would bolster the standing of the United States, such as Sen. Kennedy.

In preying on the weakness of the American people by telling them they are No. 1, Carter is showing himself to be an eager disciple of the old Nixon magic. Nothing, however, is so vulgar as to praise people to their face, as Somerset Maugham wrote.

Shall we stay blessed with a "tricky" Carter?

ROGER DE WIEST.
Oombergen, Belgium.

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هكذا من الاصل



United Press International

...um and Abner in 1938. Chester Lauck, the Lum to Norris ...off's Abner, is on right. They played on radio for 24 years.

Obituaries

Oskar Kokoschka, Pioneer Of Expressionist Painting

By Hanns Neuerbourg

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Feb. ... (AP) — Oskar Kokoschka, the ...strian-born pioneer expressionist ...inter, died today after a short ill... ...ss. He would have been 94 on ...arch 1.

Death came to the British-natur...zed artist and playwright in a ...ontreux hospital where had been ...mitted Wednesday. A source ...se to the family said he had kept ...igid work schedule until recently ... his home in the nearby Lake Ge...va town of Villeneuve.

"OK," as he signed his work, was ... outstanding figure on the inter...tional art scene for more than a ...lf century. His emotion-charged ...rks, characteristic for their hectic ...ush strokes, twitching lines and ...vid colors, hang in many art gal...ies and museums around the ...orld.

Throughout his life, he followed a ...rcely independent line that defied ...ady labels. In Vienna, starting ...int of his career, Kokoschka, the ...n of a Prague goldsmith, touched ...f a scandal with his bold paint...gs and an erotic play at the age of ... Established critics termed him ...e "chief savage" of art.

In the Vienna of pre-World War ... he was the terror of the conserva...e establishment. He created an...her stir with his psychological ...ortraits. They were often so tor...enting in their suggestion of death ...d decay that some persons ...fused to accept the finished paint...g they had ordered because they ... "skinned alive," as one critic ... it.

From the beginning, Kokosch...'s primary artistic interest was the ...man figure; this interest is per...aps rooted in the deep concern for ...manity that transcended even his ...ncern for art. He also composed ...veral plays that heralded the new ...pressionist theater.

After a year in Berlin, where his ...st collective show was held, ...okoschka returned to Vienna in ...11, resuming a teaching job at the ...unstgewerbeschule (School of ...ts and Crafts).

That year he met Alma Mahler, ...dow of composer Gustav Mahler. ...d they began a tempestuous af...ir that Kokoschka has described ... "the most unquiet time of my ...."

Kokoschka's most important ...inting of this period, "The Tem...st," shows the artist and Alma ...ting together in a hugh cockle...ell in the midst of a raging sea.

Volunteer in War

A few years later, the rupture of ...ir relationship caused him to vol...teer for frontline duty with the ...strian Army in World War I, in ...ich he was badly wounded on the ...ssian front.

After the war, and several years ... teaching at the Dresden Art ...ademy, he traveled widely in Eu...pe, Africa and the Middle East, ...oducing a striking series of ...dscapes and townscapes that ...re praised by critics as "hymns to ...uty."

A rightist putsch in Austria made ...n emigrate to Czechoslovakia, in ...4, where he met his future wife, ...da Palkovska.

...n 1937, all of Kokoschka's ...rks were removed by the Nazis ...m museums and collections in ...rmany as "degenerate art." He ...d to London and was married to ...da in an air raid shelter during ... 1941 blitz. He became president ... an anti-Nazi Free German ...gue of Culture, gaining new at...tion with militantly humanist ...ntings, including "The Red Egg" ... "Anschluss-Alice in Wonder...d."

...illeneuve became his base in ...3, but he continued to travel. ... list of townscapes lengthened, ...ging from New York — "a city ...hout face but with dynamism" — ... Jerusalem, "a really beautiful ...ture."

...n recent years, his emphasis had ...n on allegorical compositions ...t some critics felt lacked the pas...nate spontaneousness which had ... earned him fame. He despised what he called "topical art" and "artistic movements."

In a 1974 interview, he pro...claimed, "Pictorial art is completely dead . . .. In art you need ideas, not experiments."

Chester H. Lauck

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 22 (UPI) — Chester H. Lauck, 79, who made millions of U.S. radio listeners laugh for more than two decades as half of the comedy team of Lum and Abner, died yesterday after a brief illness.

With Mr. Lauck as Lum Edwards and his boyhood friend, Norris Goff, as Abner Peabody, the two were heard on radio from 1931 to 1955, most of that time five nights a week for 15 minutes.

Their down-home routines from the Jot-em-Down Store in the mythical town of Pine Ridge made them second in popularity only to Amos and Andy. Mr. Goff died in 1978.

Alfred Andersch

BERZONA, Switzerland, Feb. 22 (AP) — Alfred Andersch, 66, noted German-born novelist, died yesterday at his home here after a long illness, it was announced today.

Mr. Andersch was one of the leaders of the "Group 47" avant-garde writers movement, which was formed in West Germany in 1947 and left a profound impact on post-war German literature. "Sansibar," "Winterspelt" and "Die Rote" were among his numerous novels and essays, some of which were translated into several languages.

Roy J. Harris

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22 (AP) — Roy J. Harris, 77, a retired St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter who shared a Pulitzer Prize in 1949, died Wednesday night in a Los Angeles hospital of complications from pneumonia.

Stockholders Resist Bremen Air Merger

By Darrell Delamaide

BREMEN, West Germany, Feb. 22 (IHT) — The long road to unification of the West German aerospace industry may be facing yet another detour.

The agreement separating Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke (VFW) of West Germany and Fokker of the Netherlands is to be signed next week, apparently paving the way for a merger of the Bremen-based aerospace firm into Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) of Munich. This would fulfill MBB's ambition to consolidate the West German industry under its aegis and Bonn's desire to have a single, strong aerospace firm worthy of equal partnership with Aerospatiale of France and British Aerospace.

But the purchase solution, calling for MBB to buy out the VFW shareholders, seems likely to run into an unexpected hitch — the shareholders' unwillingness to sell.

Two of the VFW owners — United Technologies Corp. of the United States and Fried. Krupp GmbH of West Germany — confirmed, through spokesmen, their pronounced interest in keeping a stake in the West German aerospace industry.

Friederich Hennemann, who represents the city of Bremen's 26.4-percent share in VFW, said that the city government "still favors the purchase solution and merger of VFW and MBB." He said that the city hopes to function as a mediator for transferring the VFW shares to MBB, which in return is to guarantee the future of VFW jobs in Bremen.

Simpler Before

Two years ago, when the purchase solution was formulated, it seemed much simpler. VFW was on the brink of bankruptcy due to cancellation of the ill-fated VFW-614 program. Bonn bailed out the Bremen firm but insisted on negotiations to merge with MBB. The idea was that the VFW shareholders would be happy to unload the liability onto MBB, which seemed in a position to dictate its own terms.

The Dutch shareholders of Fokker, less than keen about the prospect of paying off the joint venture's high losses, dragged their feet, and negotiations on dissolving the partnership lasted months. Although details of the separation have been only partially disclosed, it appears that the Dutch interests could come out ahead on a net basis; two years ago, they would have registered heavy losses.

The key to the dramatic turnaround in the situation was the unforeseen explosion in demand for the French-West German Airbus. Orders rose from 98 aircraft at the end of 1977 to 396 by the end of last year. VFW-Fokker holds 35 percent of Deutsche Airbus GmbH, which in turn owns 37.9 percent of the French-based Airbus Industrie. The West German-Dutch partnership has accounted for about 18 percent of production and assembly for the Airbus-300.

The start of serial production for the MRCA Tornado jet fighter further boosted VFW's fortunes, as did a NASA order to VFW's space technology unit, Erno, to act as general contractor for Spacelab. Earlier this month, there was a 300-million-mark order for a second Spacelab.

VFW made a profit of 2 million Deutsche marks in 1978. Last year's turnover is put at 1 billion marks and profits are said to show an upward trend. Capacities are fully utilized, and there is no more talk of shutdowns or layoffs.

The upshot is that VFW is worth something again. Just how much will be answered in part by independent accountants in an evaluation of VFW's assets, due next month. This report is to form the basis of talks for the purchase of VFW shares by MBB.

But full-scale negotiations are under way nonetheless. The maneuvering is shrouded in confidentiality, but it is clear that any acquisition of VFW by MBB is going to be costly either in terms of cash or control of the unified company. That the union should go ahead is not debated. Only a unified company, the parties agree, would be capable of the investment program necessary to expand Airbus production, develop the A-310 and function as a full-fledged partner in the future development of European aircraft.

United Technologies, which reported $9 billion in sales last year, has declared that it intends to continue its aggressive expansion of the past few years and has set a goal of $20 billion in annual sales by the end of 1985. In addition to indicating that it will not part with its 26.4-percent share in VFW, the U.S. firm has pointed out that it has the right of first refusal on any sale of Krupp's 35.2-percent share in the Bremen firm.

Krupp itself shows little interest in withdrawing its stake in a high technology operation that gives the diversified steel firm an opening to a high-growth industry. Thyssen AG, the other major West German steelmaker, is a member with Siemens and Aerospatiale of the Fides group, which owns about 34 percent of MBB.

The thicket of political and business interests indicates that the task of creating an national aerospace company in West Germany will not be easy.

3 Nations Cited In Pope's Trip

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 22 (AP) — Pope John Paul II is expected to visit Zaire, Ghana and the Congo in late April or May, Vatican sources said yesterday.

The trip was announced by the 59-year-old pontiff earlier this month, but the Vatican has not disclosed when and which countries he would visit. It would be the second papal visit to Africa in modern times. Pope Paul VI visited Uganda in 1969.

The pope, who already has made four overseas tours since his election 16 months ago, also will visit Brazil in July and the Philippines, probably in November.



Associated Press

Siert Bruins leaves the courtroom after sentencing.

2 Ex-Nazis Sentenced for Killing Dutch Jewish Brothers in 1945

HAGEN, West Germany, Feb. 22 (AP) — Two former Nazi SS elite guards were sentenced to prison today for complicity in murdering two Jewish brothers in the Netherlands during the German occupation in the waning days of World War II.

Siert Bruins, 59, and August Neuhaeuser, 67, were given sentences of seven and eight years, respectively, for the executions of Mejer and Lazarus Sleutel on April 29, 1945, in Delfziji. The Sleutels were arrested by the two SS guards in the port town and forced to dig their own grave before they were shot.

The court was unable to determine which of the two defendants pulled the trigger, and convicted both of the lesser crime of complicity rather than murder — with its accompanying life sentence — as demanded by the prosecution. Both men remained free pending appeals.

Neuhaeuser's sentence was reduced to four years because he spent four years in a Dutch prison for the same crime before returning to West Germany in 1956.

Bruins was sentenced to death in absentia by a postwar Dutch court but remained out of reach of justice in West Germany — changing his name to Siegfried Bruns and becoming a prosperous fence manufacturer in Lower Saxony — until his true identity was unmasked, reportedly on a tip by Vienna-based Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal. Bruins was arrested in July, 1978.

Bourguiba Minimizes Role Of France in Gafsa Battle

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP) — President Habib Bourguiba has said in an interview released here that the only help France gave Tunisia to halt an attempted insurrection by Libyan-trained guerrillas on Jan. 27 was two helicopters to transport the wounded.

Mr. Bourguiba denied that any French military personnel were stationed in Tunisia after the attempted insurrection in the west-central mining town of Gafsa, where reports said that 41 persons were killed in the fighting and 111 injured. Libya has denied any involvement.

Libyan protesters, accusing France of supporting Tunisia in the tension between the two North African neighbors, burned the French Embassy in Tripoli on Feb. 4, as well as the consulate general in Benghazi. The next day France accused Libyan authorities of passivity during the attacks and said that it was recalling its ambassador.

Reports of Aid

It was widely reported in Western newspapers that France provided Tunisia with military logistics to put down the violence.

Mr. Bourguiba made the remarks in an interview scheduled to be published today in Asharq al Awsat, a newspaper published simultaneously in English in London and in Arabic in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh. The paper released the text of the interview last night.

It quoted Mr. Bourguiba as saying investigations showed conclusively that the group that invaded Gafsa came from Libya via Rome to assemble in Algeria before launching the attack.

He said their weapons, some Soviet-made, filled several trucks. He accused Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi of declaring that he would keep up pressure on Tunisia until either the Tunisian or the Libyan government was destroyed.

British Steel Talks Break Down Again

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UPI) — New peace talks aimed at ending Britain's 51-day-old steel strike broke down today, with the state-run British Steel Corp. calling union pay demands exorbitant.

The talks collapsed after seven hours. BSC chief executive Robert Scholey said, "We are keeping the door open for further negotiations, but the unions' demands are way beyond anything we can afford."

Mr. Scholey said the steel unions put a firm figure on their pay demands for the first time. "We calculated these would mean an increase of 20.27 percent, and they did not dispute this," he said. The present average weekly pay of BSC's 185,000 workers is £110 pounds ($250). The strike started on Jan. 2.

Mr. Scholey said that the corporation proposed submitting the dispute to arbitration, but that the unions refused. BSC has offered a basic 10-percent pay increase plus an additional 4 percent in local productivity deals. "We see no reason why we should change this offer," Mr. Scholey said.

Previous pay talks collapsed on Feb. 8 when union negotiators walked out saying they had been misled by the corporation.

In Brussels yesterday, BSC management and workers put their cases to the European Parliament. Britain's chief union official warned of "big trouble" unless the corporation slows down its planned streamlining.

Mr. Scholey said that no time should be lost in restructuring the industry if it wants to keep its share of the steel market. But Len Murray, secretary-general of the Trades Union Congress, said that BSC's plans would not only reduce the industry's work force by 50,000, but also seriously effect other industries.

The two delegations talked to the European Parliament's Industry Committee and held separate meetings with the Common Market Commission members responsible for social and industrial affairs. Commission sources said that it would examine whether the BSC plan fits in with broader proposals to make the European steel industry more competitive.

"We firmly believe in a restructuring of the steel industry, but not in decimating the British steel industry," Mr. Murray said.

Miners Oppose Strike

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 22 — South Wales miners, traditionally among the most militant British workers, appear to be decisively rejecting a trade union strike call. With voting due to be completed tomorrow, half the region's 27,000 miners have decided not to stop work.

Union leaders had urged the stoppage as a protest against planned cutbacks in the steel industry that would reduce demand for coal.

This was the second time this week that workers in a British industry defied their union leadership over strike calls. On Wednesday, 12,000 workers at British Leyland's Longbridge car plant in Birmingham rejected a call to strike in support of a Communist union leader dismissed by the company for alleged agitation.

The decisions follow a campaign by the Conservative government to encourage what it depicts as realistic resistance to strike calls.

EEC-Yugoslavia Talks

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22 (AP) — The European Economic Community yesterday opened talks with Yugoslavia to increase that country's trade with the West. Turbulence in the Mideast, the Afghanistan crisis and the illness of Yugoslav President Tito have prompted the EEC countries to strengthen links with Yugoslavia.

Newspaper Halted

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — Lloyd's List, Britain's oldest newspaper, failed to appear today after journalists stopped work over a pay claim. The paper, first published in 1734, reports shipping, insurance and banking news. The journalists have rejected a 15-percent pay rise offer.

258 Die in Rio Carnival

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Homicides, traffic accidents and natural causes killed 258 persons in greater Rio de Janeiro during the four-day carnival period that ended early Wednesday, officials said yesterday.

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Doubts Raised on Succession

Will Tito's Plan Work Without Its Architect?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS (IHT) — Last year, just after the death of Edvard Kardelj, President Tito's closest collaborator and last possible single heir, the Kremlin announced that it would not send anyone to the funeral. Moscow explained this lack of diplomatic courtesy by saying: "Kardelj just isn't that important. On the other hand, when Tito dies, we'll all be there . . ."

If that was an implied threat, it is not yet being carried out. And in the view of various sources in Belgrade, any Soviet aggression against Yugoslavia immediately after Tito's death is regarded as highly unlikely.

"This is not Afghanistan, nor Czechoslovakia," one of Yugoslavia's leading officials said recently. "There is no Husak nor any Karmal here," he said, referring to Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan, whom the Russians installed after military intervention.

Yet, despite this argument, Yugoslavs do not feel reassured, and what fills their television screens nowadays are scenes, taken from U.S. network films, showing the Soviet Army in Kabul.

The last two months have been the longest for Yugoslavia since 1948, when Stalin was exerting the full force of his blackmail. The nation as a whole and Tito's entourage have just gone through a full dress rehearsal for the transfer into the post-Tito era, with the president officially giving up his power before his leg amputation last month. The rehearsal went smoothly, but nothing in Yugoslavia will ever be as before.

Tito is irreplaceable. There are many courageous, intelligent and competent leaders in Yugoslavia, but none has the charisma and the stature of the old soldier.

"He is the only Yugoslav in Yugoslavia," a journalist said the other day in Belgrade. "All the others are Serbs, Croats or Macedonians."

Beyond Parochialism

In Yugoslavia, a land of 22 million people, 18 nationalities and various races, religions and cultures — subjugated in turn by the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires — Tito is the only leader to have convinced the inhabitants to move beyond traditional enmities.

But Tito is also a symbol of strength, of power and of success, and this may even be more important in Yugoslavia. He is a dictator who has gained the admiration and love of his people. The very image of Yugoslav glamour, he has been seen for years with a huge Havana cigar or a glass of whisky, enjoying the finest foods, hunting big game, playing host to world leaders at his luxurious residences, sitting behind the wheel of a sports car or piloting his private yacht.

Tito already belongs to history and Yugoslavia has reached a point of no return. He wanted it that way when he officially yielded his powers to his aides. Although he was not able to find a single heir, he is convinced that he has given his country legal institutions that will remain.

Tito spent 30 years working out a collegial system that would prevent the emergence of a Tito with different ideas, a system that would stamp out all hints of trouble among the various clans and resist the dismemberment of Yugoslavia. The nation's constitution has been modified four times since 1964 and presented each time as the most progressive in the world.

The institution that has been created provides for two collegial presidiums — one for the state and one for the Communist Party — that will take power after Tito, the first and only life president of the state and the party. The presidiums are made up of representatives from the six federal republics and the two autonomous regions. The delegates, elected or designated, serve a maximum of two terms of five years each (soon the terms will be reduced to four years). The presidents of the presidiums serve only one year and come, in turn, from each of the delegations.

If Tito dies now, the man who will succeed him as state president — until May — is Lazar Kolisevski, a Macedonian. The head of the party — until October — would be Stevan Doronjski, a Serb from Voivodina. Three other men figure prominently in the line of collegial succession: Defense Minister Nikola Ljubicic, whose armed forces remain the guarantor of national unity; Dusan Dragosavac, the secretary of the party Presidium; and Gen. Ivan Dolnicar, the secretary-general of the state Presidium. The latter two were designated by Tito himself.

In addition to this official quintet, another 10 or so personalities participate in the control of the state and the party. Chief among these are Vladimir Bakaric, a Croatian, who is responsible for the internal security of the nation; Adm. Branko Mamula, a Serb, who heads the joint chiefs of staff; Stane Dolanc, a Slovene who is a former secretary-general of the Communist Party; Veselin Djuranovic, a Montenegrin and the current premier; and Milos Minic, who is in charge of foreign policy.

"No one knows today how this system will work," said a Yugoslavian journalist. "But Tito believes that this complicated organization is the only mechanism that can guarantee what is most essential for him — the leading role of the Communist Party and its control of the nation."

Four Scenarios

A Yugoslav intellectual who prefers not to be named believes that the Tito succession will follow one of four possibilities.

The first — and the one few Yugoslavians have faith in — is that the collegial system will function perfectly.

"I wouldn't give this jerry-built regime one year," an observer said, before — and this is the second possibility — "a new leader emerges from the inevitable intraparty struggle."

The third possibility is that the party will try to forestall any discord by imposing a Stalinist discipline. Yet an intellectual asked, only half in jest: "Do you think that there is any risk of a Communist takeover after Tito?"

The fourth scenario sees Tito's heirs — the leading ones among them are about 20 years younger than their boss — taking steps toward democracy, toward an open world and more modern management of the nation and of its foreign policy.

To Milovan Djilas, once Tito's closest aide and a former vice president of Yugoslavia, the fourth scenario seems to be "the most durable and the most efficient, the only one that will be able to overcome any move to divide the spoils."

Djilas, who spent 10 years in prison as a political foe of Tito, added: "We have to forget any idea that belonging to the nonaligned movement would give us some security. This link isolates us from Europe, which is our natural, logical, historic, cultural and economic environment. In other words, we will have to take another look at the way this nation is run, and which has given birth to a new class of parasites, and at the way the country acts in relation to the rest of the world, which has turned Yugoslavia into an obsessive goal for Moscow."

Delicate Period

Yugoslavia, therefore, faces a delicate diplomatic period in which it will have to call on all of its resources to check the Soviet reaction.

All in Belgrade know that this is the case. "The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan," a leading official in Belgrade said, "is more dangerous for us than anything the Russians have done before. And that includes the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The Kabul coup is an indication of a new style, a new political option of the Kremlin: the extension of its right to intervene militarily beyond its Yalta-tolerated zone, using its own troops and without the pretense of calling on Cuban mercenaries."

He added: "We don't know what is going on in the Kremlin and what role Brezhnev is playing. Henry Kissinger, when he was here recently, said that he didn't know any more than we did. What we do know, however, is that every expansion leads to a negative series of events."

Djilas' reasoning was that the West is not prepared to meet the Soviet challenge. "After moving into Afghanistan, the Kremlin made two declarations," he said. "First, that the Soviet Union cannot ignore any appeals for help coming from any 'progressive force,' and, secondly, that anytime anything takes place near its borders it is up to Moscow, and Moscow alone, to decide whether the event is a threat to its security. This is an a priori justification for expansion. A 'progressive force' can be found anywhere and everywhere there are zones of turbulence."

Highly Vulnerable

Thus Yugoslavia is highly vulnerable, and a number of officials in Belgrade believe that the Kremlin may be considering plans to destabilize the Balkans.

"There are all sorts of traps already set and an active fifth column in the country," said the official who preferred not to be identified. "There are an unknown number of 'Cominformists' who are very much attached to the Soviet Union."

Yugoslavia is very sensitive on the question of Cominformists. In 1975, it did not hesitate to arrest Vlado Dapcevic, by then a Belgian citizen and one of the historic leaders of the Stalinist movement in Yugoslavia, and to send him to prison for 20 years.

There are also neo-Ustashi — who want a separate Croatian state, and who are anti-Serb, anti-Yugoslavian and anti-Communist — who have more or less openly made contact with Moscow. Yugoslavian police captured nine Ustashi terrorists last September, but announced their capture only last month.

Another touchy area is the Yugoslav economy, which depends on Eastern Europe to a great extent. More than 40 percent of Yugoslavia's exports — unsalable on the demanding markets of the West — go to Eastern Europe and a third of the nation's petroleum comes from the Soviet Union.

Then there is Bulgaria and the eternal Macedonian problem, the real Balkan powder keg. "Last month," a Yugoslav journalist explained, "our Bulgarian neighbors and the Hungarians, both members of the Warsaw Pact, carried out large-scale military maneuvers. But for the first time, they did not tell us about them."

When the Bulgarian Communist Party weekly published an article by a Mrs. Gragoitcheva on Macedonia last month, the Yugoslavian government reacted vigorously. The article, which assailed what it called "the chauvinism and nationalism of the Yugoslavian Communist Party," was taken from a book by Mrs. Gragoitcheva that had appeared a year earlier.

But the article came out at a time when Yugoslavia was going through a period of tension. "Bulgaria would not have brought up the Macedonian question without the approval of the Kremlin," the journalist said.

Re-Examining Goals

The Afghanistan affair has also forced Yugoslavia to re-examine its international goals. Ruling circles in Belgrade understand that the Kabul intervention was the coup de grace for the nonaligned movement. It was the third time, after Angola and Cambodia, that a nation officially recognized as nonaligned had fallen victim to bayonet Communism and the first time that such a nation was entered by a superpower.

"We firmly hope that just as China withdrew from Vietnam, the Soviet Union will pull out of Afghanistan," a Yugoslav government official said with more skepticism than optimism.

But, he was asked, how can Yugoslavia accept Fidel Castro as the president of the nonaligned movement, created by Tito, when Castro is Moscow's agent, when he approves of foreign intervention in a nonaligned state and when his role would be to protect such a state from intervention?

"We do not accept it," the official replied. "But what can we do? We're discussing the problem at home . . . Have you any other suggestions?"

Belgrade is also concerned about the change in Eurocommunism, particularly about the "eastward option" of the French Communist Party. The French party leader, Georges Marchais, is denounced in Belgrade for his conversion to neo-Stalinism.

In the view of an observer in Belgrade, Marchais' decision was based on "sordid questions of internal politicking, but also on his conviction that sooner or later Western Europe will be Finlandized, or even Sovietized, and that in such a Europe only a Stalinist party will have any influence.

"We have gotten to know the French Communists very well," the observer added. "In 1948, they were among those who most violently criticized Tito for escaping from the bondage of Stalin. We were then the first Eurocommunists."

Now, the seeming death of detente is extremely troublesome. "We want to live in peace and we need detente," the observer said, "but all this talk of a 'little detente' is a source of great concern. There is an air of 1938 about. Do you remember Munich? What frightens us are these European countries who think that, by appeasing the Russians on a few seemingly insignificant issues, they will be buying peace, if only for a generation, in the words of a certain Chamberlain.

"Will the West leave us face to face with Moscow? If that is the case, then you'd better remember that the Russians are accustomed to applying slow but firm pressure everywhere that they meet no resistance and where the political system is in a vacuum; therefore, they will move into the Balkans. But then, it is the West that will be threatened and it will be too late to do anything about it.

"Whatever faith we can put in Mr. Carter's promise not to abandon the Balkans, Yugoslavia — just as the oil of the Gulf area — is, first of all, a problem for Europe."

Difficult Moments

President Carter and Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu have called the current international crisis the most serious since the end of World War II.

"Yes and no," a Yugoslav government leader replied when asked if he agreed. "There have been some difficult moments, such as the Korean War, the Cuban missile crisis, the war in Indochina, but it is true that now the action is near, too near the sources of petroleum. And also there are too many weapons in too many hands. They are bound to be used one day."

Another official, quoting Premier Hua Guofeng of China, believes that war is not inevitable. During his visit to Belgrade in 1977, the Chinese leader is reported to have said in private: "Contrary to what we have been predicting, it appears that the Russians may not start a third world war. They are now winning it without having to fight."



United Press International

A kindergarten class visits a statue of President Tito in Velenje, Yugoslavia.

Natives Isolate Base

U.S. Troops in Iceland Living in 'Quarantine'

By Joseph Fitchett

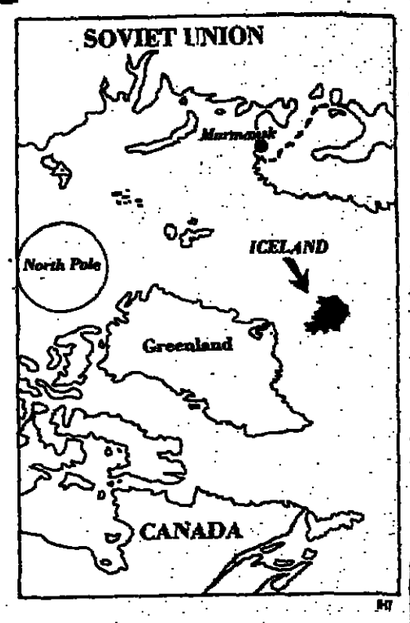
KEFLAVIK, Iceland (IHT) — Although most Icelanders show little concern about their island republic's vulnerable position on the northern flank of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the United States and the Soviet Union are accelerating their military activity in this Nordic region.

The NATO mission seems bound to grow in importance despite the harsh ground rules, amounting to a quarantine, imposed by Iceland on U.S. military personnel at the allied base at Keflavik.

Naval patrol aircraft at the base fly regularly against Soviet targets, tracking nuclear-attack submarines as they travel out of Murmansk, the only year-round outlet for the Soviet fleet to the Atlantic.

The number of Soviet submarines intercepted is classified to keep Moscow guessing about U.S. detection capability, an officer at Keflavik said recently, but Soviet sorties are steadily increasing — in line with a rise in Soviet military activity worldwide.

Long-range Soviet aircraft are being intercepted at an average of one every other day by the two squadrons of F-4 fighters based at Keflavik, double the frequency of three years ago, the officer said. Most of the Soviet planes are Tupolev-95 Bear bombers — a counterpart of the B-52 — fitted for anti-submarine warfare.



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Strategic Role

Churchill said that "whoever controls Iceland holds a revolver constantly pointed at the head of the [Atlantic] alliance," and a Western analyst said that Soviet planners consider the island just as strategic. The latest Soviet naval exercise in the region involved a Soviet carrier playing the role of a NATO attack fleet steaming toward the Soviet Union, presumably with air cover from Iceland.

"Stand on Russia's Kola Peninsula, where the Soviet Union bases many long-range aircraft and 45 percent of its nuclear submarines, and look down into the Atlantic," a defense analyst said. "What you see is Iceland."

Despite this vulnerable location, most Icelanders, at least until recently, have shown little interest in their island's fate in a war. "Icelanders have no military tradition," former Premier Benedikt Groendal said.

The heritage of neutrality underlines a contemporary feeling, encountered in all Scandanavian countries, that any military base manned by foreign troops violates national sovereignty. No other Nordic country allows foreign forces on its soil on a regular basis.

However, the status of the NATO base, which was politically controversial in the 1970s, appears at least temporarily to have become more solid because of the shock in Iceland at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the resulting change in the political climate.

"It may have partially corrected ther ostrich mentality about Soviet actions," a local journalist said. Mr. Groendal commented: "It made people aware of how vulnerable small countries are."

Only Contribution

The Keflavik base is Iceland's only contribution to NATO. Iceland, a country of fewer than 250,000 inhabitants, has no armed forces — it has been unarmed since the Danish colonial period, which continued until World War II — and its tiny Coast Guard gets no military training. In resisting a foreign invasion, the country's only force would be the Iceland Defense Force, the 2,900-troop U.S. contingent at Keflavik.

The base provides local benefits. It pumps $50 million a year into the Icelandic economy. It operates the country's only international airport. Rescue missions by U.S. helicopters have saved 156 lives in the years of the NATO presence.

Iceland has also used the base as leverage in winning its cod wars with Britain, enlarging Icelandic territorial waters and safeguarding the fish catches that are its economy's mainstay. NATO allies — especially Norway, which relies on Iceland to back up its own anti-Soviet defenses — pressed London to relent in the dispute. Now Iceland has revived its claim to Jan Mayen Island, precipitating a quarrel with Norway (and potentially with Denmark, which possesses nearby Greenland) over fishing grounds and potentially oil-rich ocean territory.

The Icelandic Communist Party, which belongs to the just-formed governing coalition, has never persuaded the other political parties to go along with its unconditional opposition to the base. But Mr. Groendal, a Social Democrat and NATO supporter, said: "It is an emotional issue which splits all the parties under the surface."

To many Icelanders, the base looms as an immediate problem for their inward-looking, conservative society, while any Soviet threat seems far away. "On this small island, the 5,000 Americans represent a foreign presence whose equivalent in the United States would be 5 million Japanese permanently camped between Washington and New York," a U.S. diplomat said.

Most Nordic communities have never had to cope with significant numbers of foreigners in their midst. Scholars say that ethnic prejudices are acute in Iceland, a small, close-knit community where the outside world is often seen as a threat to local traditions. Although in 30 years there have been few incidents of trouble involving the base, Icelanders fear that it will affect their society and may alienate youngsters from Icelandic ways.

The greatest source of Icelandic pride is the language, used a thousand years ago by the bards who composed and recited the Nordic sagas. Even Danish words are regarded as impure by Icelanders. People of German descent who settled in Iceland three centuries ago are still known as "the Germans." Aside from those attached to the U.S. Embassy or the Keflavik base, the only Americans living in Iceland are married to Icelanders.

Thus the Keflavik base is cut off from the rest of the island. Because of a U.S.-Icelandic agreement five years ago, after the United States had been asked to close the base, most Americans at Keflavik rarely visit Reykjavik, the capital, 20 miles to the east.

"I think plenty of guys go into town maybe once, then spend the rest of their tour on the base," an Air Force enlisted man said. Bachelors serve one-year assignments; officers with families serve two years.

Until recently, the Pentagon did not station blacks in Iceland. The Icelandic authorities reportedly contended that the presence of blacks might create problems because of strong local opposition to mixed marriages involving Icelandic women, officials say.

The Pentagon policy was lifted in the late 1970s following its disclosure in Congress and after the two governments agreed that all U.S. personnel would be housed on the base.

Icelanders call their attitude toward Americans "isolating the base." In addition to living on the base, U.S. troops must be off the streets before local nightlife starts. The armed forces television station has been confined to cable transmission so that Icelanders cannot see it.

Icelandic customs officials are posted at the base gate to prevent smuggling of goods from military stores into the inflation-ridden local economy, in which cigarettes can cost $25 a carton. They have been known to be zealous enough to count the sandwiches in the picnic supplies of a serviceman's family.

During the winter, when it stays dark until nearly noon and the wind can bowl over a child, the Americans at Keflavik rely almost totally on the base's extensive indoor sports and entertainment facilities.

"Many of us feel ashamed about the way we have treated the base," an Icelandic diplomat said. "We overestimated the cultural threat, and we also realize that the base is our only real guarantee of getting U.S. help if we needed it."

Acceptable Price

But local ostracism appears to be a price acceptable to the United States. Loss of Keflavik, a U.S. officer said, would unhinge NATO's system of bases for anti-submarine warfare — an increasingly important factor in the nuclear shadowboxing known as deterrence. Missile-fitted submarines, which could survive a first atomic strike, are the ultimate retaliatory weapons, and Western strategists believe that NATO has an edge, because of bases like Keflavik, in concealing its submarines and spotting the Soviet Union's.

Flying from the Keflavik airfield, Lockheed-built P-3 Orions pick up Soviet subs as they slip between Iceland and Denmark's Faeroe Islands. The Orions distribute an array of radio buoys, then pick up the underwater sounds detected by the buoys. The information is analyzed by onboard computers, whose data is then flown back (or relayed to another plane electronically) for detailed analysis on larger computers capable of identifying a hidden submarine.

As Soviet submarines are spotted, their courses are plotted on a large, translucent wall chart in Keflavik's underground operations room. As the intercepted sub moves south, the Keflavik-based Orions are replaced by similar anti-submarine planes from NATO units in Portugal or the United States.

Keflavik is also the home of the U.S. Air Force's advanced Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes. Nicknamed "the flying Frisbee" because of the radar disk jutting from its fuselage, the AWACS can wage complex electronic warfare, looking down on low-flying Soviet fighters and directing an aerial counterattack. The early warning provided by the AWACS planes and Iceland's listening posts enable F-4s to intercept the long-range Soviet planes.

The heightened operational intensity offsets any boredom experienced by the U.S. contingent at Keflavik. "Morale is no problem because there is no ground-pounding here," the base spokesman said. "Our guys go out and fly on real Soviets every day of the week."

Belgium's Fractured Identity

By Robert Wielaard

BRUSSELS (AP) — Since World War II, Belgians have lived under 24 governments. Only two served their full four-year terms, one did not last a week and many others were out within a year.

In January, the nation went through another of its long list of government crises. It lasted a week and came close to toppling the 10-month-old government of Social Christian Premier Wilfried Martens, 44.

The crisis — as so many others before it — had its roots in the linguistic squabbles between the 6 million Flemish and 4 million French-speaking Belgians, the latter known as Walloons. In 1977, Belgium embarked on a program to grant far-reaching powers of autonomy to Flemish-speaking Flanders in the north and French-speaking Wallonia in the south.

The fall of the Martens government was averted when it was agreed to extend by two years, to Dec. 31, 1984, the deadline to turn over powers of self-government to Flanders and Wallonia.

The question of regional autonomy is likely to gather momentum this year as Belgium celebrates its 150th year as an independent nation. But in spite of the celebrations, what this nation really marks is 150 years of an uneasy Flemish-French relationship that is becoming increasingly unacceptable to either side.

In addition to the question of autonomy for Flanders and Wallonia, there is the future status of Brussels in a confederated Belgium. Largely a French-speaking city of about a million people, the Belgian capital lies entirely in Flanders — just above the east-west language frontier that slices Belgium roughly in half.

Flemish parties are wary of giving Brussels the same legislative powers as Flanders or Wallonia for fear this would create two French-speaking regions in a country where the majority speaks Flemish — a language virtually identical to Dutch. But French-speaking parties feel the future status of Brussels must reflect that most of the city's 600,000 people speak French.

Recently, a member of a French-speaking Brussels party shouted in the Senate, "Vive le Bruxelles libre!" after the legislators were asked to acknowledge a group of visitors in the gallery from the French-speaking Canadian province of Quebec.

The shout parodied one made by the late President Charles De Gaulle of France who in 1967 shouted, "Vive le Quebec libre!" to independence-minded Quebecers in Montreal.

Linguistic disputes have long dominated Belgian politics and have spawned extremist views in both camps.

"Belgium is no longer livable. There is no Belgian solution for this country's national identity problem," Etienne Duvieusart, a Walloon and former member of Parliament, said recently. He is a fervent supporter of a total division of Belgium into two independent states with Brussels becoming the capital of a United States of Europe.

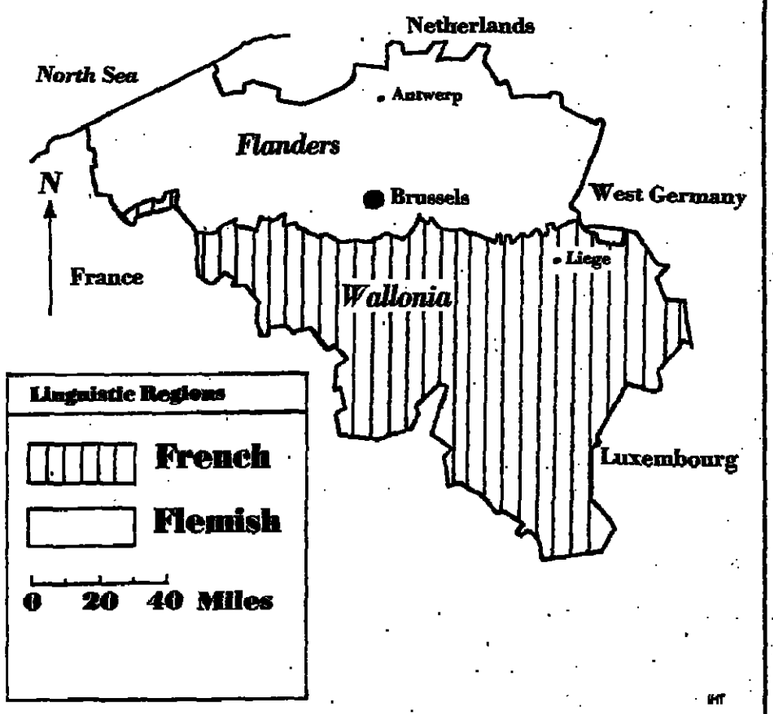
Belgium's regional autonomy issue has prevented any serious debate in Parliament in the past year on the government's austerity legislation or the country's 7.9 percent jobless rate, a postwar high.

But then, the Flemish-French schism has cut deep wounds, especially on Flanders' side of the language barrier.

Until well into the 20th century, Wallonia's economy — fired by booming steel and coal industries — completely overshadowed agricultural Flanders. Consequently, French was predominant in Belgian courts and politics, education and business.

But since 1945, the rapid industrialization of Flanders has overtaken Wallonia where coal and steel output declined dramatically. A fast-growing birthrate has given the Flemish a parliamentary majority and sparked the devolution debate that has been increasingly welcomed by Belgium's francophones who are now a minority.

When Belgium became independent from the Netherlands in 1830, "L'union fait la force" (strength through unity) became its motto. But in the 1980s the statement has become illusory.



IHT

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - FOR WORLDWIDE TRADE AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS

1980 Leipzig Spring Fair - Attractive International Meeting Place for East-West Trade.

GDR's exhibition range - proof of the further grown economic strength.

The Leipzig Fair, one of the oldest Fair places of the world with a long-standing tradition, is preparing for the reception of visitors and exhibitors from all over the world during the period from 9th to 16th March, 1980. There is no doubt that this year's Leipzig Spring Fair will again play an eminent part as a meeting-place for East-West trade. About 9,000 exhibiting firms from some 60 countries are expected to attend the Fair on an area of well over 300,000 square metres. Fair visitors coming from approximately 100 countries will find an extensive range of peak products. Commercial and scientific-technological highlights will be set by the key trade groups and technical sections corresponding in their level to international specialist Fairs. This applies, in particular, to the trade groups of metallurgy, heavy machinery, machine tools and tools, foodstuffs and beverages processing machines, packing machines, agricultural machinery, electrical engineering/electronics. As far as the leading engineering groups are concerned, the number of participating countries will be between 20 and 25.

The consumer goods trade groups will be occupying one third of the total display area and exporters from roughly 45 countries will be taking part here.

A special highlight of the Spring Fair will again be the International Book Fair.

From the GDR, representatives from about 4,200 foreign trade enterprises, combines and industrial firms are looking forward to receiving potential customers. Their offer comprises, among other products, rolling mills, cement plants, foundry installations, opencast mining equipment, machine tools and machining centres, multiple-machine installations for agriculture and the food industry, automation and communication equipment as well as a multitude of consumer goods.

As appears from the lists of foreign exhibitors who will attend the forthcoming Leipzig Spring Fair, there is hardly an important enterprise from, for example, the West European region that would have foregone its participation. It has become common knowledge in the meantime that it is just here where significant business deals are effected between East and West which are in line with the positive tendency to expand the existing trade relations between these states belonging to different social systems.

Apart from the obvious desire of many Western exhibitors and visitors to create, maintain or extend markets in the GDR and the other CMEA member countries, import interests, too, play an increasingly important part. This takes place against the background of the dynamic development of the national economies of all CMEA states knowing no economic crises. The 1980 Leipzig Spring Fair, too, will testify to the solid results of socialist planned economy of which some facts from the GDR's economic development in 1979 shall give proof in the following.

Continued steady growth

Of special importance is the fact that in 1979 the GDR succeeded in raising, according to plan, the produced national income by 4 per cent. To a large extent, it was the increase in labour productivity by 4.4 per cent that accounted for this growth rate being quite substantial for a highly developed industrialized country.

Furthermore, the volume of investment shall be mentioned as another characteristic key figure which amounted to 52,000 million marks in 1979.

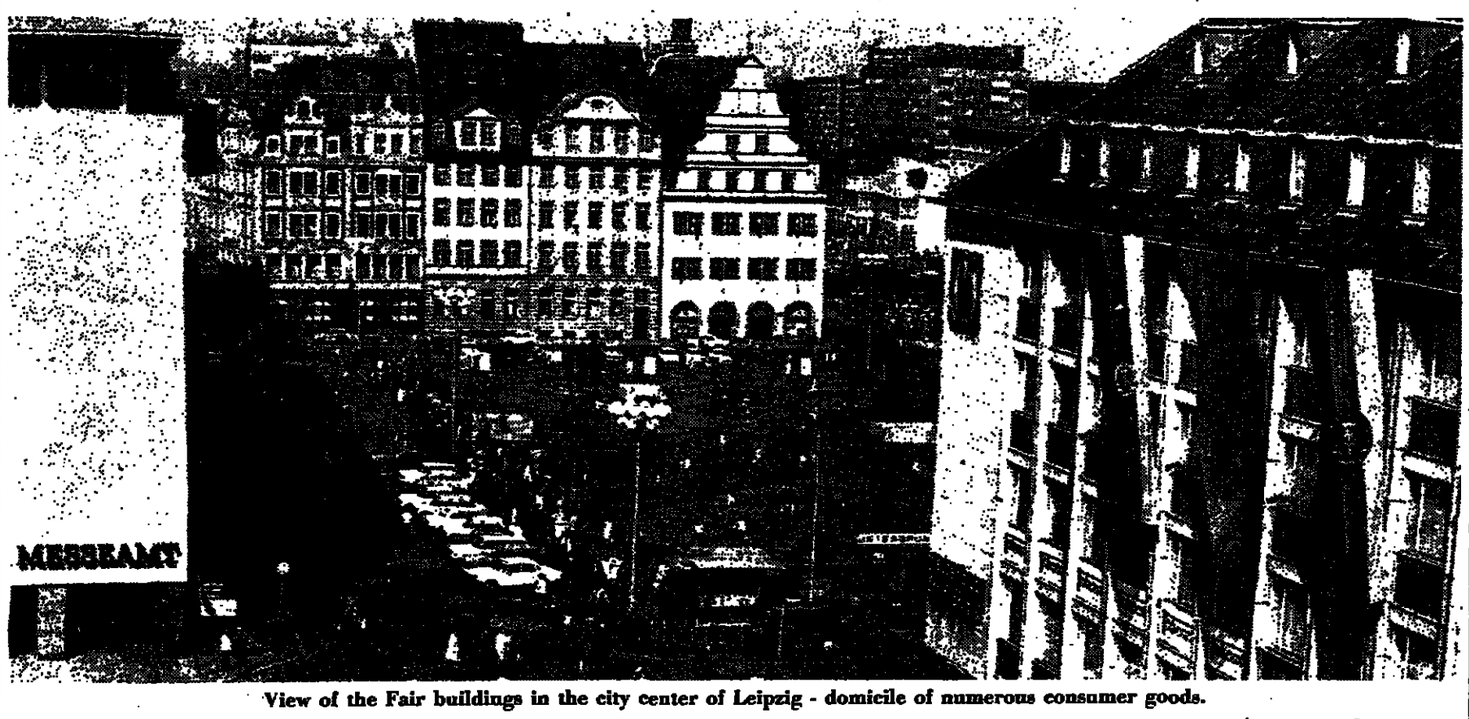
To characterize the GDR as an efficient export partner it is important to point out, in addition to these figures, the fact that the output rate of top products which are able to compete on the world market, could be considerably increased. In comparison with 1978 it rose by 24 per cent, this being almost six times the growth rate of the industrial production on the whole. It goes without saying that this large share of newly and further developed products will be reflected more especially in the GDR's exhibition range at the Leipzig Spring Fair.

Leipzig Fair

German Democratic Republic March 9 to 16, 1980.

500,000 visitors from 100 countries come every year to the Leipzig Spring Fair.

They come because it offers information, contacts, trade, a comprehensive view of GDR products for export, plus the ever-growing range of goods from other socialist countries resulting from socialist economic integration; new products from 9000 manufacturers in 60 countries; a program of conferences and lectures linked with the exhibits; and a back-up service designed to ensure that every visitor gets the best possible results from his stay.



View of the Fair buildings in the city center of Leipzig - domicile of numerous consumer goods.

Change in structure— advance in productivity.

Already in 1979, it was generally noticed that a long line of new factories from the GDR presented themselves at the Fair whose trade names included the term "Kombinat" (combine). In the meantime, the number of these firms has even been growing as will certainly be stated at the 1980 Spring Fair. Over the past few years, these combines have developed into the dominant form of industrial large-scale manufacture in the GDR. They embody a new, higher stage reached in the socialist economic concentration. In their capacity as large-scale enterprises they combine all stages of the reproduction process from research to sale thus ensuring a considerably higher effectiveness and productivity. More than 90 per cent of the people employed by the centrally controlled industry are today concentrated in combines as compared with 36 per cent in 1976. This important change in the structure of the GDR's economy has also had a large bearing on its foreign trade since the major part of export enterprises is united in these combines. The fact that with a foreign trade turnover of 109,000 million marks in 1979 the 100,000 million limit was exceeded for the first time, is last but not least also a result of the systematic and very successful concentration of the GDR's economic strength.

Construction machinery from 12 countries on display in Leipzig.

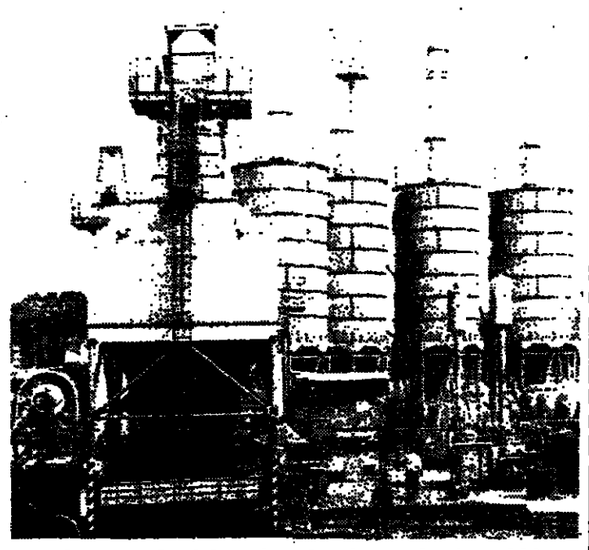
At this year's Spring Fair, manufacturers and exporters of construction machines and building materials from 12 countries and West Berlin will be occupying an exhibition area of approximately 24,000 square metres. As is quite natural, the manufacturers from the GDR united in VEB Kombinat Baukema will take an especially large share in this trade group. Their offer to be presented in the Fair hall n° 19 and on the open-air space n° 19.61 will comprise machines, production lines and complete installations for highway and motorway construction as well as for housing. All in all, 60 exhibits and five models will be on view, among them 15 new and further developments. The exporter of these products is the nationally-owned foreign trade enterprise Maschinen-Export Berlin.

A foremost position in the Baukema offer to be shown at the Spring Fair is held by universal excavators from VEB Schwermaschinenbau NOBAS Nordhausen. These versatile machines for profitable earthmoving are distinguished by their high performance. Latest representatives of the hydraulic excavator series are the fully-hydraulic UB 1232 universal excavator and the UB 1252 type which combines the advantages of hydraulic drive with those of rope-mechanical action. On request, the excavators which feature cumulative power control and cumulative circuit can be delivered with tropical equipment.

For years, drying and mixing plants for concrete fabrication known by the name "Teltomat" have been much in demand on the international market. Features of these plants are their automatic operation, their capacities of up to 100 tons of a ready-to-place mixture and their economical operation.

Another traditional export article of the GDR's construction machinery and equipment industry are the highly efficient asphalt pavers made by VEB Baumaschinen Gatersleben. These modern machines for the placing of bituminous mixtures are offered in different sizes. The S 750 asphalt paver, for instance, has an operating width of from 2.5 to 8.5 metres and a handling capacity of 400 t/h with the layer being 300 mm thick.

Apart from construction machinery, the GDR's sales offer of building materials, structural members and complete buildings should be mentioned here, too. The export of these products is channelled through the foreign trade enterprise Limex GmbH, Berlin.



A drying and mixing plant for the production of bituminous mixtures from VEB Teltomat Teltow in its daily operation.

Electrical engineering on a display area of 20,000 square metres.

An exhibition space of roughly 20,000 square metres will be occupied, in 1980, by the trade group of electrical engineering represented by producers and exporters form 21 countries and West Berlin.

Renowned manufacturers from Western countries will be participating in the international demonstration of latest achievements in electrical engineering, among them, for example, A.C.E.C. (Belgium), AEG/Telefunken and Bosch (FRG), Electrovert (France), Cloride-Industrial Batteries (U.K.), Hitachi and Toshiba Corporation (Japan), ELIN-Union (Austria), ASEA (Sweden), Brown, Boveri & Cie. and Micafil AG (Switzerland). A considerable space in the electrical engineering trade group will be taken by the export range of the GDR which is represented, on the international market, by the nationally-owned foreign trade enterprises Elektrotechnik Export-Import and Heim-Electric.

VEB Kombinat Elektroenergieanlagenbau, for instance, will present itself with selected exhibits from the field of power transmission and distribution as well as with the latest high-voltage testing equipment.

VEB Transformatoren-, und Röntgenwerk "Hermann Matern", Dresden, will exhibit a new three-phase oil-immersed transformer of the TDLF 63000 - 110 M type which represents a variant of a new series of three-phase oil-immersed transformers for a capacity range between 16000 kVA and 63000 kVA standing out, above all, for decreased no-load and short-circuit loss. Latest findings in switch plant construction are reflected in the new small-space H.V. switchgear system type CSIM 3-12 for a voltage range between 7.2 and 12 kV designed by VEB Starkstromanlagenbau "Otto Buchwitz" Dresden.

As new elements in the construction of switch plants, the solid-insulated H.V. switchgear cubicles type ASIF 36 for voltages of 36 kV and 40.5 kV and nominal currents up to 1250 A add to the extension of the range of goods.

The combine VEB Keramische Werke Hermsdorf will be represented with an interesting selection from its extensive manufacturing programme. The proven standard range of insulators has been enlarged by insulators for controlling capacitors in circuit breakers as well as by earth insulators for 110 kV.

The productive capacity of the GDR's cable industry united in the combine VEB Kabelwerk Oberspree is demonstrated by about 150 exhibits subdividing into the main product groups power cables, power lines, ready-to-operate power lines, communication cables, communication lines, high-frequency cables and lines, winding wires, power cable accessories and communication cable accessories.

Among the top products on display at the Fair there will be 10-kV mine cables, cold-resisting 1-kV plastics cables for crude oil refining plants or hauling plants and opencast mines, radially branched, polyethylene-insulated 10- to 30-kV power cables, plastic hose lines with supporting body for hoists. Twisted copper conductors for the transformer industry as will as solid-type cables with non-fusible impregnation compounds for nominal voltages of up to 20 kV will be on view for the first time. As far as electric furnaces for the industry are concerned, the combine LEW will show a selection from its type series of high-duty electron guns comprising a range of guns having nominal ratings between 15 kW and 1200 kW.

By employing new effective methods and continuously applying the latest scientific findings and industrial know-how to the development of electron beam installations the GDR has reached an internationally recognized top position in this field over the past ten years.

Heavy engineering industry with famous names. Enterprises from Western Europe and Japan.

At the 1980 Spring Fair, too, renowned firms from the international heavy engineering industry will again assemble in Leipzig. Exporters from, among other countries, France, Italy, Netherlands, FRG, Austria, Japan and West Berlin will avail themselves of the good reputation enjoyed by this trade group because of its large number of international participants. Among the manufacturers of heavy machinery the GDR has for years been holding a respectable position. This branch of its industry represented by the combines "SKET" Magdeburg, "Giessereianlagen und Gusserzeugnisse" (GISAG) and "Getriebe und Kupplungen", has an export share in the total industrial output which is highly above average.

This internationally appreciated export strength will be demonstrated by the impressive offer of the GDR's heavy engineering industry to be presented at the Spring Fair.

For the metallugical sector, for instance, SKET offers complete heavy-duty rod-rolling mills, complete high-duty small section rolling mills, complete cold reduction mills, finishing equipment for wire, steel rods, sheets and strips as well as metallurgical and heavy-duty cranes.

In detail, SKET will be exhibiting, among other products, high-duty wire mills reaching final rolling speeds of over 60 m per second. On display will also be the wire rolling mill type 190/150 with 10 rolling stands which is a further development having been designed for producing hot-rolled wire with a diameter between 5 and 12 millimetres and ribbed steel bars R 6 - R 12 at a maximum final rolling speed of 75 metres per second. As another top product SKET announced the introduction of a new high-speed stranding machine without guide tubes which enables the rotational speed to be increased by 50 to 80 per cent as compared with stranding machines provided with tubular guideways.

The trade group of data processing systems and office machinery combines the presentation of technical equipment with an all-round advisory service for users.

The trade group of data processing systems and office machinery in which firms from 15 countries and West Berlin will be participating during the Spring Fair, will introduce new system solutions for data acquisition and processing.

The new techniques and their application will be presented by the technical section "Data Processing" giving information on the international offer of electronic equipment and their efficient application for the sixth time already. The advisory service for customers will here be supported by the series of lectures entitled "Data Processing" where renowned experts from home and abroad will report on new developments and problem solutions.

In the trade group mentioned above the GDR's computer and office machinery industry will be represented by VEB Kombinat Robotron as a manufacturer and exporter of such equipment. Exhibits from the new production programme "Decentrolized Data Technique" will be in the focus of the Robotron display. This modular-designed programme is made up of a series of coordinated individual units, groups of devices and application solutions for the acquisition, storage, transmission, processing and provision of data by means of Robotron microcomputers. This data processing technique being related to the operator position provides extremely efficient and cost-saving solutions for small enterprises, field offices and administrative departments. This equipment acquires and processes the data where they occur and it ensures the necessary dialogue with superior offices. For large enterprises and associations with regional branch offices having different functions it is possible to employ, in addition, central computers for the solution of complex problems in the fields of planning, control, verification and accounting. The production programme "Decentralized Data Technique" comprises, in detail, the selling lines accounting, invoicing, acquisition, preparation, and conversion of data, text acquisition, handling and processing, small data processing, remote data processing, process data processing. In connection with this production programme, the Robotron K 1600 microcomputer system (see photo) will be shown as a new development. The wide application scope of the three models from this family of microcomputers is determined by the advantages of microelectronics, their possible extension by a great variety of peripherals and the provision of a highly efficient basic software.



The Robotron K 1600 microcomputer system - a new development to be presented at the Spring Fair.

New technical equipment for kitchens and restaurants. Offers from 20 countries.

Exhibitors from about 20 countries have announced their participation in the trade group of foodstuffs and beverages processing as well as packing machinery at the Spring Fair. The largest number of exhibitors will come from the GDR which will present products made by the NAGEMA combine in Dresden. These products are exported by the foreign trade enterprise Fortschritt Landmaschinen Export-Import, Berlin.

The machinery offer on display from the German Democratic Republic will focus on numerous new and further developments in the ranges of packing machines, machinery and equipment for the bottling of beverages, cocoa and chocolate processing machines, meat processing machinery, large-scale kitchen equipment and weighing devices.

From the packing machines to be exhibited at the Fair, mention shall be made here of the wrapping machine type EW 8 for toffees and chewing gum which performs up to 750 working cycles per minute.

The beverage bottling equipment is also represented with a further development: the automatic bottle-cleaning machine type MD 36/48 with a handling capacity of 48,000 bottles per hour. A traditional application range for foodstuff processing machines built in the GDR is also the cocoa and chocolate processing industry. In this respect there will be shown, as a further development, the five-roll machine type 912/3 impressing, above all, by a high degree of automation.

As far as large-scale kitchen equipment is concerned, ranges, kettles, tipping frying pans, stool-type cookers and warming baths have been announced for exhibition among other products. These individual utensils have been designed in such a manner that they can be easily arranged in functional groups for modern large-scale kitchens. The complete dining bar "Minett" will be on display as a high-quality equipment developed for the catering trade.

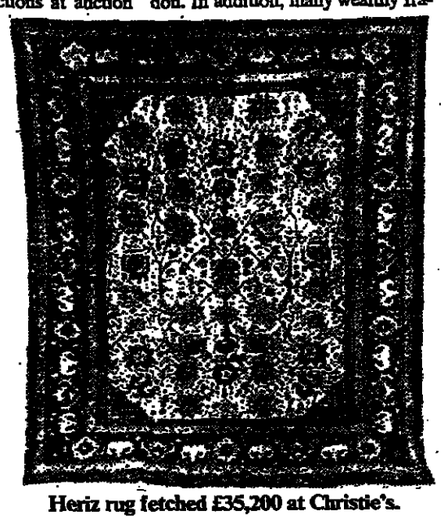
The Art Market

Rug Prices Ride Out Iran Revolution

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Feb. 22 (IHT) — Eighteen months after the beginning of the Iranian revolution it is still hard to determine its effect on the market for Iranian works of art.

The Persian rug sector is most conspicuous because of the large number of items involved, the frequency of transactions at auction and in the trade, and their wide appeal to the general public. This field suggests that the impact of the political upheaval on market trends is hardly more than a ripple on the surface.



Heriz rug fetched £35,200 at Christie's.

There was a big sale at Sotheby's Jan. 9, with 118 lots, mostly of Iranian provenance, a series of minor sales in Paris, and finally a medium-size sale with some very good rugs at Christie's yesterday. The London auctions provide better tests because they are better organized, with fully illustrated catalogs and the necessary advertising.

In both cases, the record was a satisfactory one. Sotheby's gross total was £236,000, of which a quarter was bought in, leaving net sales of £176,000. Yesterday, Christie's total was £159,000, of which 24 percent failed to sell.

These figures are remarkable for three reasons. First, these "Fine Persian Rugs," as they are called, are not antiquities in the accepted sense. They were woven in recent years, often within the last four or five years. This is a market in which rarity carries little weight — what matters is quality of weaving, design and dyeing. But however splendid a recent rug may be, one can always hope to find another fairly close in design and quality. This is a thought that prevents outbursts of excitement at auctions.

Second, there has been a huge rise in supply on the Western market since January, 1979. Enormous quantities have been bundled out of the country by Iranian dealers for whom this was a convenient way of exporting capital. The majority of important Tehran dealers are now established in the West, some having opened galleries that did not exist two years ago, mostly in London. In addition, many wealthy Iranians connected with the former regime who have deemed it prudent to stay away from their country for awhile have had their best rugs sent out of the country.

The third reason that the steady price level is remarkable is that when the uprising broke it was already at a record high.

Jack Franses, a former rug dealer with 30 years' experience who joined Sotheby's as a consultant in 1976 and now sits on the board of directors, defined three stages in the rug business since World War II. The lean years lasted into the mid-1950s: By 1956-57, a modern rug of 210 by 120 centimeters from the city of Kashan would go for a maximum of £35 at Sotheby's, while a similar piece of some age, say about 1930, was worth £45-£50. As postwar prosperity set in, people in Italy started buying Iranian carpets on a large scale, followed by buyers in Germany and France.

From 1966 on, prices went up steadily for more than 10 years. On the eve of the revolution, a modern Kashan rug of the same dimensions was about £600, while a similar piece of around 1930 sold in the area of £1,200. Since then, Franses added, prices have not substantially changed. The huge demand from decorators is largely sufficient to absorb the quantities newly made available. Virtually all the rugs that meet current Western tastes sell as well as ever.

Yesterday at Christie's, a Tehran rug decorated with rosettes and floral designs on the typical ivory ground developed in the 20th century to suit Western tastes, 427 by 317 centimeters, sold for £4,180. A good Kashan silk rug, also on ivory ground, 206 by 135 centimeters, made a whacking £7,700. A fine silk carpet woven in Hériz early in the century, 294 by 244 centimeters, zoomed to £35,200, reflecting mint condition.

Significantly, the one category severely affected by recent events seems to be a group of pictorial carpets from Tabriz, often with preposterous picture postcard views of monuments. They have never been popular in the West. Two of these failed to sell in January at Sotheby's, whereas last April they were still fetching £1,000 a square meter at Sotheby's. Franses believes that they might sell at only £500 a square meter today but are likely to rise to £1,000 within a year.

Main Difference

The main difference in the market before and after the revolution is that the less desirable items are harder to sell, particularly any carpet showing wear and damage. Yesterday a nice gilim (a rug without a pile) woven by the Qashqai in the Fars province was bought by Bernadout Gallery for only £385 because of its slightly imperfect condition.

Over the short term, dealers privately admit that sales of Iranian rugs have dropped sharply in the United States since the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Franses says there is a connection between the situation in Iran and the steep rise of prices of Caucasian rugs. These are woven chiefly in Shirvan province, which is now the Soviet Republic of Azerbaidzhan. Aesthetically its rugs are part of the Iranian tradition — often going back to ancient patterns no longer in use in Iranian cities — but politically they are not associated with Iran and do not suffer from the damage caused to its image.

All told, the stability of the market is astonishing dealers.

British Abstract Painting Is Auctioned for £110,000

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — An abstract painting by the British artist Edward Wadsworth was sold for £110,000 ($250,000) at Christie's today — a record at auction for a modern British picture.

The painting, "Vorticist Abstraction," dated 1915, is the only surviving work in oil by Wadsworth, best known for his marine still lifes. Vorticism, a movement in British art, was strongly influenced by Cubism.

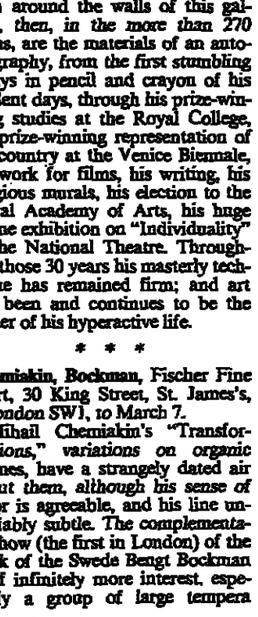
Exhibitions

Hat Trick in Paris: Headgear In Historical Perspective



Chantal Fribourg

Swiss chapeau, 1892.



Peak of fashion, 1914.

By Bernadine Morris

PARIS (NYT) — Art shows in Paris? Everybody goes to those, even visitors on brief business trips. An hour at the Pompidou or the Grand Palais or one of the smaller museums is as essential as a visit to a good restaurant.

Except for a visit to a boutique or even a couture salon, most visitors pay far less attention to another star of French culture, fashion. Museum exhibitions relating to fashion are rare and when they are presented, they tend to be frumpy.

But the show called "Chapeaux, 1750-1960" at the Palais Galliera (10 Avenue Pierre-Premier-de-Serbie), evens the score. It is the first major museum exhibition devoted exclusively to millinery, according to Fabienne Falluel, the curator.

In 1946 there was a smaller attempt to glorify hat history, Miss Falluel recalled. It was an effort to help revive France's battered fashion industry after World War II and was nowhere near the scale of the current endeavor.

But in that earlier attempt, hats still counted as part of the fashion scene. In the last two decades, they have reverted to their primitive role as head warmers and it is now possible to put them in historical perspective.

Sense of Human Vanity

The prevailing impression of the exhibition, which continues through April 13, is an overwhelming sense of human vanity. The later styles, bearing the names of designers remembered or still working, such as Jacques Fath or Hubert de Givenchy, seem as fanciful and absurd to the contemporary eye as those of the 18th century. In fact, one often needs the well-documented catalog to differentiate between them.

Massive and minuscule, elaborately wrought, bearing burdens of flowers or jewels, the fashionable hats of any era are signs of the human need to decorate the body in an ostentatious and often ridiculous manner.

Of course they didn't seem so ridiculous at the time they were considered fashionable. The doll-size hats of the 1939-40 season seemed as reasonable in their time as the doorway-wide platters of the Belle Epoque when they were worn.

Women weren't the only victims. Though men's hats were relatively quieter, the tricornes and bicornes, the bowlers and boaters of the men rivaled the women's styles in impracticality.

Children Included

Even children were not exempt. Throughout the exhibition youngsters are shown wearing smaller versions of the headgear the grown-ups wore.

At the entrance, large wooden hat boxes and a duster-clad figure wearing a lace hood with a see-through window, about to embark on a journey in an early motor car, set the tone for what is to follow.

Inside, a tableau of women at the theater points up the absurdity of giant hats over elaborate hairdos. The exquisite agony of making a choice is suggested by a woman at a table surrounded by myriad hats.

The variety of straw hats through the years is demonstrated by one display, while fur hats are assembled in another. In either case, it is necessary to refer to the catalog to ascertain the century as well as the year.

The hat, as an item of fashion, began in France about the time the exhibition begins, and was adopted from England. Soon there were different hats for different hours of the day as well as the seasons of the year.

The era of the hat as stylish status symbol has vanished, but the show reveals a good deal about human foibles. As social history, as elaborately wrought artifacts and as fashion, the story of the hat over two centuries can help illumine human activities.



Chantal Fribourg

Cloche, 1927.



Musée Carnavalet

The impossible kiss, 1806.

Around the Galleries

John Bratby Retrospective in London Reflects Hyperactive Life

London

John Bratby, Sandford Gallery, 1 Mercer Street, Long Acre, London WC2, to March 15.

Introducing the catalog of a 30-year retrospective of his drawings and paintings, Bratby writes: "Painting has become to me like blood, like food, an integral part of my life, a necessity." What is to be seen around the walls of this gallery, then, in the more than 270 items, are the materials of an autobiography, from the first stumbling essays in pencil and crayon of his student days, through his prize-winning studies at the Royal College, his prize-winning representation of his country at the Venice Biennale, his work for films, his writing, his religious murals, his election to the Royal Academy of Arts, his huge theme exhibition on "Individuality" at the National Theatre. Throughout those 30 years his masterly technique has remained firm; and art has been and continues to be the center of his hyperactive life.

* * *

Chemiakin, Bockman, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London SW1, to March 7.

Mihail Chemiakin's "Transformations," variations on organic themes, have a strangely dated air about them, although his sense of color is agreeable, and his line undeniably subtle. The complementary show (the first in London) of the work of the Swede Bengt Bockman is of infinitely more interest, especially a group of large tempera paintings entitled "Secret Gardens," in which the artist's magic realist imagination freely plays over large pieces of furniture.

* * *

Richard Smith, Knoedler Gallery, Savory & Moore House, 143 New Bond Street, London W1, to March 7.

In this new "Cartouche Series" of constructions of painted and stained canvas and aluminum rods, all the works are of two or three overlapping components with subtle gradations of color throughout and a splendid interplay of form, line and shadow.

* * *

Anne Estelle Rice 1879-1959, Browse & Darby, 19 Cork Street, London W1, to March 8.

In her long lifetime the Philadelphia-born painter-illustrator seems to have had only one one-woman exhibition and that in the 1920s. Appreciated by other artists and writers, she worked quietly and steadily, using a near-Fauve palette moderated by many years living in England and Northern France. The 25 paintings in this retrospective range in time from pre-1914 to early 1950s.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Brussels

Ferdinand Khnopff, Musees Royaux des Beaux-Arts, Rue de la Regence, Brussels, to April 13.

Khnopff has received a royal welcome in his home country, with many of his portrait sitters' grandchildren turning out to wander around the rooms and a pervasive scent of violets lavishly sprayed everywhere as a gesture of nostalgia toward the favorite perfume of the late 19th century. Khnopff was obsessed with his image of himself as dignified aristocrat in frock coat and top hat; his art reflected a closed-circle mentality that produced imaginary women with large eyes, large chins and pale skin, immobile in self-contemplation, their sleepy refinement inhibiting his attempts to inject a dose of sensuality. Like the pre-Raphaelites whom he admired so much and visited constantly in England, Khnopff went for red-gold hair, dreamily absorbed faces, and ambiguous gender when it came to nudes. He explained a little loftily that he left out the genitals because for him the skin should be like a suit of clothes, perfectly fitting and smooth as silk. In England, he painted Christina Rossetti in the perfect pre-Raphaelite pose, lost in a concentrated meditation, and named the work after a line from a soulful poem she had written, "I Lock My Door Upon Myself. There are Surrealistic paintings of Bruges, where Khnopff was raised in lonely affluence with his sister, showing it as a dead city menaced by water stealthily advancing. "No one ever visits Bruges," he once said. Some of his stage and costume designs and his articles for English art magazines testify to this strange man's versatility.

— RONA DOBSON

Paris

Ben, Galerie Daniel Templon, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to March 6.

Ben Vathier a protagonist of the "art as art theory" trend and charter member of Fluxus, is a blend of French method and Irish madness or vice versa. This show includes a table and a sort of throne, plus rather indifferent Oriental carpets on the floor where Ben sits and holds forth in French or English, and many little paradoxical works, which are like aphoristic graffiti on art, life and the periphery. Ben has a number of fundamental axioms that he does not attempt to expand upon or justify or articulate (e.g. "everything is art," which he attributes to John Cage). Whether one agrees with him or not (and the thesis that "everything is art" is highly debatable) is in a sense indifferent because he serves as a catalyst for a number of otherwise vague intuitions that are always floating around in the air. Vathier, with his three-day beard, his brogue, his sidelong glance with its ironic twinkle of assertive self-doubt, and his Volkswagen minibus sprayed all over with the wisdom of Ben, is a portable pop-culture prophet (or clown of ego) whose business it is literally to paint himself into corners, and then to walk out, leaving tracks behind him.

* * *

Sculptures Polonaises Contemporaines, Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du President Wilson, Paris 16, to March 4.

This show is an interesting panorama of an art which is, on the whole, restively allusive, fiercely expressionistic, complex, ironical, sensual. There is the junk art of Wladyslaw Hasior, the large, ambitious textile works of Magdalena Abakanowicz, the monumental expressionist heads of Jan Kucz, the idiosyncratic work of Alina Szapocznikow, predominantly in colored plastic, and making use of moldings of her own face, lips, limbs, breasts — the pathos of it being that much of it was done when she knew she was dying of cancer at the age of 47. The 17 artists represent a cultural situation that is full of unspoken tension.

* * *

Julio Gonzalez, David Smith, Anthony Caro, Tim Scott, Michael Steiner, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8, to March 29.

It used to be that sculpture was the business of carving down a block of stone, or pouring molten metal into the shape given by a clay or plaster model. The artists shown here belong to a new approach (new in our century) which seeks to make use of more or less pre-existing shapes. Probably the most ascetic in this group is Anthony Caro who assembles I beams and T beams into monumental shapes, but the father figure is Gonzalez, who is represented here by a fairly large selection of sculptures and drawings. In a sense Gonzalez did not have the full authority of his originality, and one is struck by the fact that Picasso, borrowing his idiom (as he often did, from many artists) is the one who actually made the authoritative statement. Smith, like Caro, works a good deal with pre-existing metal forms, with results verging on the rococo. Tim Scott (British, 1937) acknowledges a debt to Smith and his work is essentially assemblage but more compact, less baroque than that of his elder. Michael Steiner is the youngest in this group and his work strikes me as an entirely novel achievement, since he appears to bring off what the others, for all their qualities, have not succeeded in accomplishing. His work is the simplest as far as material is concerned, being always composed of flat pieces of iron. What is interesting is that they are assembled (and finished) in such a way that any given work, viewed from any number of angles, presents a variety of coherent volumes, as though each angle were in fact a new sculpture different from, but closely related to, all the other aspects of that piece. The show goes on to West Germany, in Bielefeld (Kunsthalle, April-May), Berlin (Haus am Waldsee, June-August), Tuebingen (Kunsthalle, September-October) and Hamburg (Galerie Wentzel, November-December).

* * *

Anita Tullio, Galerie Gerard Laubie, 2 Rue Brisemiche, Paris 4, to March 1.

Tullio concentrates on the sphere, in earth, bronze or gouache. The result is often symbolically and sensually interesting, in particular when the large clay globe, not entirely spherical, but closer in shape to a sea urchin, is covered with cracks like a parched surface of the earth.

* * *

Rougemont, Mondino, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to March 9.

Both of these artists are presenting a selection of works which are clever formal constructions with definite retro overtones. Rougemont's approach is geometrical, but at the same time, by his technique and his way of presenting each work as though the design were a fragment of an unfinished object, he somehow goes beyond the problem of merely formal organization. Mondino's large paintings are more-or-less derived from Robert Delannay's pictures of the Eiffel Tower, while at the same time imitating the appearance of a black-and-white (or blue or pink) woodcut.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

Work on Paper, Medusa, Via del Babuino 124, Rome, to March 31.

Early Kirchner pen drawings of bordellos are lively and immediate; there is a Signac watercolor riverscape, a late Picasso drawing, a whimsical Max Ernst, a quirky Klee, some de Chirico charcoals — to mention a few among the 31 "contemporaries." As "Work on Paper" one usually imagines drawings and prints, not paintings, but here this cleverly includes three oils on cardboard, very good ones, by the hyperrealist Estes.

* * *

Tano Festa, L'Oca, Via dell'Oca 41, Rome, to March 31.

Just as one was wondering what had happened to the old generation of Italian Pop artists of the '60s, here is one of its chief exponents making an appearance again. This time the Festa canvases are not as big as they used to be, but are smallish squares all about 30 by 30 inches. They are covered with comic strip-like landscapes and accented with lonely stenciled letters and numbers: they are rebuses. Objects and figures are as flatly and fluently delineated as those in commercial art, and the sourish colors are a takeoff on advertising art as well. Everything is deadpan and calculated, slightly funny, funky and childish — just in style today. One does not have to figure out the exact meaning of the rebuses to realize that these little canvases are just the latest in radical chic, meant to startle visitors in sumptuous apartments for a moment.

— EDITH SCHLOSS

Opera

'Walkuere' in Florence

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Feb. 22 (IHT) — Last spring, with a new production of "Das Rheingold," the Teatro Comunale here resuscitated a project for a complete "Ring," to be directed by Luca Ronconi and designed by Pier Luigi Pizzi. This team had produced two operas of the cycle — "Die Walkuere" and "Siegfried" — at La Scala, but the Milanese theater then abandoned the project. Now it has apparently become a Milan-Florence coproduction, so we can expect a concluding "Goetterdaemmerung" in the near future.

Meanwhile the Commuale has revived the Scala "Walkuere," which opened this week to a full and excited house, with great success. Seen again, after a distance of seven or eight years, this production — which profoundly shocked the Scala audience in 1974 — seems fairly tame; indeed one wonders if by the time this "Ring" is complete it will not already appear old-fashioned. Seeing Fricka and Sieglinde in Victorian dress no longer creates any scandal, and the idea of Valhalla looking like a 19th-century dentist's anteroom has little power to amaze now. We have seen much wilder things recently.

Pizzi's sets, in themselves handsome, repeat — or herald — many of his now familiar tricks, mirror-walls, plain interiors, even equestrian statuary and large, gray paintings. Handsome as they are, however, the sets fall short of suggesting or complementing the musical pictures so marvelously painted by Wagner: the moonlight in Act I is dull, the wild landscape of the duel is tame, and even the final fire is unimpressive (on opening night, like a couple of light cues, it was also late). Ronconi's personal inventions in the staging were trivial, diminishing at times, as in the first scene when Sieglinde touches Siegmund's hair, comparing it with her own, to indicate that she notices a resemblance with her brother.

The Siegmund, Wolfgang Neumann, was a replacement, so it would be ungrateful to criticize his at least adequate performance. Marita Napier the Sieglinde, sang well, though the bottom of the voice occasionally sounded weak for the part. Gwyneth Jones was a beautiful Brunnhilde to watch, but the wobbly voice and uncertain intonation made some of her singing painful (in the final scene, however, she was in better control).

Nimsgern as Wotan

Bengt Rundgren as Hunding and Carol Wyatt as Fricka were first-rate. The vocal mainstay of the evening was Siegmund Nimsgern, a Wotan of affecting humanity and, especially in his final scene, great dignity. The dark, grainy voice was always skillfully used, riding over the orchestra without ever sounding forced.

The Florence orchestra sounds better every time one hears it (except on ballet nights), and Zubin Mehta drew expansive, lyrical playing from it. His tempos were surprisingly broad, and at times — in the crucial scene between Bruennhilde and Siegmund, for example — the slowness led to a lack of tension, but this may also have been the fault of the singers. In any case, this was — despite shortcomings — an enjoyable evening. Further judgment must be postponed until the Ronconi "Ring" is complete.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, February 23-24, 1980

OPEC Panel Approves Strategy

By Bhushan Bahree

ONDON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ) — A mittee comprising six major bers of the Organization of Pe- eum Exporting Countries today roved a report outlining the car- policy objectives for the next years and agreed to call an ex- rdinary meeting of the group's inisters to consider it.

he report covers oil pricing and duction and links with the Third rld and the industrial countries T, Feb. 21). Chaired by Saudi bian Oil Minister, Ahmed Zaki mani, the committee includes oil isters of Algeria, Iran, Iraq, wait and Venezuela.

Kuwait's Oil Minister, Sheik Ali alifa al-Sabah, said after the two- meeting ended today that "no ue has been decided yet." He led that the extraordinary meet- "certainly would be held before June meeting in Algiers," when oil ministers are to hold their next biannual pricing meeting.

OPEC sources said, however, that it was possible that an extraordinary pricing meeting may be called before the June 9 meeting to attempt to unify OPEC's oil prices. These currently range from $26 a barrel charged by Saudi Arabia for its Arab light to $37.21 charged by Algeria for its Saharan blend.

The Kuwaiti minister echoed some of his colleagues, like Venezuela's Oil and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, in saying that the market would decide when unification is possible.

Mr. Calderon, who is this year's OPEC conference president and thus is responsible for convening conferences, says that the market should turn soft as the year progresses and he feels that mid-year would be the right time to attempt unification. Mr. Calderon last week toured Mideast oil states to discuss this and other issues.

An earlier pricing meeting is not ruled out, however, and Sheik Ali acknowleged that a long-term pricing system, as recommended in the strategy committee's report, was desirable and that price unification needed to be sought.

Meanwhile, the official Gulf News Agency reported that Abu Dhabi Oil Minister Mana Saeed al-Oteiba is embarking on a tour of OPEC member states Sunday to seek support for an extraordinary meeting next month to discuss price unification.

Pricing System

The long-term strategy being proposed includes a pricing system that would link oil prices to the rate of inflation in industrial countries adjusted for changing currency values through the use of a 12-currency basket. This would ensure the stability of the "real price" of OPEC oil. But oil prices would also be linked to the growth in industrial nations' gross national product. The real price of oil thus would rise in line with an acceleration in the rate of growth in the industrial nations.

The strategy includes forecasts of production and use patterns that suggests a real supply crisis sometime in the early 1990s. Meantime, OPEC is seen producing oil at a level of 30-to-35 million barrels per day, with production being adjusted to keep the pricing system in place.

The report also recommends guaranteed supplies to developing countries, and several forms of financial assistance to developing countries. It also recommends guaranteed supplies to the West provided there is an agreement on proper transfer of technology commitments by the industrial nations and a restructuring of world economic insitiitions to better serve the needs of the Third World.

If the extraordinary meeting of OPEC oil ministers approves the long-term strategy policy being proposed, another extraordinary meeting of OPEC finance, foreign and oil ministers would be called to endorse the strategy. It then will be put to the OPEC summit meeting, scheduled for late-October or early-November in Baghdad.

However, several of the OPEC ministers have indicated that if OPEC price unity is restored in intervening months, it would be possible to attempt putting the pricing system into place soon after.



Han van Eesteren



Joe Lemmens

People in Business

olaroid has named general man- r and chief operating officer of laroid of Canada Ltd., Han van steren, to be Amsterdam-based e president-European operations.

* * *

ice President Joe Lemmens has en named deputy chairman of the ntry Insurance Group (U.K.) d., succeeding John McComb, o returns to the United States as e president for administrative vices.

* * *

ice President Gerardo Seeliger has been appointed assistant director responsible for Spain, Portugal and Latin America in the finance department of Bankers Trust International Ltd.

* * *

Michael Pauli-Magnus has been named vice president, Eurobond department, of Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale in Frankfurt.

* * *

Deputy Secretary General Eugenio Greppi has been appointed

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

Fiat's Workers Like Job, But Dislike Their Union

TURIN, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — The average Fiat car worker likes his job, is more worried about pay and pollution than politics, and has a fairly low opinion of trade unions.

This is the picture that emerged from a survey by the Italian *Communist Party of more than 6,000 shop-floor workers at Fiat's* Turin plants. The findings, published today, are to be discussed at a special party conference about Fiat, Italy's largest private concern.

Although the average Fiat manual worker is frequently presented in the news media as a strike-happy individual who hates factory life, the survey revealed a different side: Almost 75 percent of workers surveyed reported that they found their work enjoyable or quite good; 37 percent said that a secure and satisfactory wage was their priority; and just under a third said that a healthy and unpolluted environment was more important.

Little Support on Issue

There was little support for 61 workers who were dismissed by Fiat last October after being accused of sabotage and fomenting trouble inside the firm's factories. The metalworkers' union has taken up their case, but Fiat has refused to change its mind.

Senior managers say that the issue is linked with the urban guerilla campaign against the company. Three executives have been killed and 19 wounded since 1975 and arson has caused millions of dollars of damage to Fiat plants.

In the survey, based on questionnaires, 23 percent of respondents said the dismissals were none of their business, 29 percent said that Fiat wanted to get rid of troublemakers, and only 21 percent said they felt the company was challenging trade unions.

The unions came out badly in the survey. Less than half the workers were union members and two-thirds said that they did not always obey official strike calls.

NYSE Prices Depressed At Poor Economic News

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 — More bad news on interest rates and inflation and speculation about the possible imposition of economic controls depressed stock prices on the New York Stock Market in active trading.

Major banks raised their prime rates for the second time this week and the Labor Department reported the worst rise in consumer prices since August, 1973. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.25 at 868.77; declines led advances 3 to 1 as turnover slowed to 48 million shares.

Meantime, the Federal Reserve reported that the U.S. M-1a money supply fell $800 million in the week ending Feb. 13 to $376 billion from a revised $377 billion. The month's average rose to $374.4 billion compared with $372.8 billion, a 5 percent increase compared with the 13 previous weeks. M-1b fell $300 million to $392.8 billion from a revised $393.1 billion. The month's average rose from $390.6 billion to $398.4 billion, a 6.2 percent rise compared with the 13 previous weeks.

In other business developments, the Charter Co. and Occidental Petroleum Corp. announced agreement in principal for the sale to Charter of the Permian Corp., an OxyPete subsidiary, for $500 million in cash and stock.

The Commerce Department said new orders for non-defense capital goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, rose 1.2 percent in January to an adjusted $23.1 billion following an increase of 6.7 percent in December to $22.9 billion and a 2 percent increase in November to $21.4 billion.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included Bandag Inc. to 17¼ cents a share, Florida Commercial Banks to 25, House of Ronnie to 15, South Jersey Ind. to 46 and United Fire & Gas to 22.

EEC Synthetic Fibers Curb Ruffling Wall St. Thinking

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ) — A chill wind of protectionism from Europe is ruffling Wall Street's thinking about the synthetic fibers industry.

Analysts had been aware of rumblings abroad against fiber shipments from the United States, but until the news earlier this week that the Common Market would allow Britain to impose quotas on the U.S. goods, their much bigger concern had been simply that shipments would be slowed because of recessionary forces.

For instance, Leonard Bogner, analyst at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, warned even before the Common Market move that the "outlook for 1980 is bleak, with domestic noncellulosic fiber shipments likely to decline between 1 percent and 2 percent, compared with an 8.5 percent jump in 1979." He said that any surprises "will be negative, and we are taking a cautious investment stance."

Now, the "important question is whether the U.S. will retaliate — but in the meantime, there is not any question the British quota will affect shipments," said Jay Meltzer, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs. The level of shipments to the U.K. is not very significant to the industry, but the move decidedly is a setback, he added.

'Lots of Clout'

There is no question that the U.S. has "lots of clout, if we want to protect our fiber exports," Mr. Meltzer said.

The EEC Commission's decision authorizing Britain to impose quotas on imports of polyester filament yarn and nylon carpet yarn has not "greatly distressed Askew," according to one source, referring to U.S. Special Trade Respresentative Reubin Askew. But Wall Street analysts are worried that the quota idea could spread and further restrict U.S. fiber shipments.

Exports have been a mainstay of fiber producers, representing about 10 percent of total fiber shipments, Mr. Bogner said. Exports expanded about 35 percent last year. Mr. Bogner said that the figured export growth will be much less this year, about 15 percent.

Europeans are complaining about the relatively cheaper petrochemical feedstocks to which American fiber producers have access, giving them some cost advantages over foreign producers. Mr. Bogner, however, asserted that a major factor behind the surging fiber exports is the new texturizing technology being employed by U.S. producers, which makes them very competitive in pricing.

Even then, Mr. Bogner said that he expected shipments to soften, both in domestic and overseas markets. Last month, he said, exports were 17 percent below the figures of December 1979, with a big part of the drop occurring in polyester staple shipments.

'Selling Prices'

"Selling prices are likely to rise 6 percent to 9 percent in 1980, but raw material costs are bound to increase 25 percent to 30 percent," Mr. Bogner said. "Under our scenario, fiber producers' profit margins will decline and profits could be 20 percent to 45 percent below last year's level." That has prompted him to assume a neutral, or hold, rating on the major fiber producers, such as Akzona, Celanese and Du Pont. He has a buy recommendation on allied chemical because of its participation in the oil and gas industry, and on Monsanto, which he said he expected will see a profit turnaround in its fiber operations by 1982.

Mr. Meltzer said he figured that in 1980 overall fiber shipments will slip 1 to 2 percent, despite an estimated 5 to 10 percent improvement in exports. Domestic shipments are likely to drop more than 2 percent, he says.

There is not any question that costs will continue to rise sharply, he said, but he said that he expected prices to rise accordingly and absorb a great deal of the escalating costs. However, he said that he believed a slight ebb in shipments will push down operating rates and prevent full passing through of costs, in some cases.

"Margins will, therefore, erode somewhat and fiber earnings won't be as good in 1980 as they were in 1979," said Mr. Meltzer. He, said that he expected Akzona will earn $1.50 a share this year, down from $2.10 last year. Celanese should earn $7.50 in 1980, off from $9.52 last year, he says, and Du Pont, which earned $6.42 a share in 1979, should earn $5.60 in 1980.

IMF to Grant Turkey $330 Million Credit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — The International Monetary Fund will grant Turkey $330 million of credit to rescue the country from economic collapse, IMF officials said.

In the first of two moves, the IMF announced it would extend Turkey about $94 million in new credits from a special bail-out fund. It also agreed to let Turkey resume use of a blocked line of existing credit that is the equivalent of $236 million in Special Drawing Rights. Drawings on that account had halted when the Turkish government changed hands a few months ago.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Lloyds Bank

Year	1979	1978
Profits	186.0	126.0
Per Share	1.007	0.703

Canada

Ford Motor of Canada

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,560.	1.820.
Profits	16.43 loss	24.65
Per Share	—	2.97
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	7,150.	6,870.
Profits	10.00	38.03
Per Share	1.21	4.58

Japan

Asahi Glass

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	392,970.	325,050.
Profits	17,220.	12,650.

United States

Squibb

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	412.2	346.5
Profits	37.56	33.23
Per share	0.82	0.74
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,450.	1,240.
Profits	115.02	109.79
Per share	2.52	2.44

U.S. Consumer Prices Up 1.4%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI) — U.S. consumer prices, riding the sharpest gasoline price rise ever, increased last month at the fastest rate since August, 1973, the government reported today.

"Ominous" was the way one administration spokesman described January's 1.4-percent rise in retail prices. If inflation continues at this rate all year, the compounded result would be 18.2 percent.

With the exception of food, all categories of retail prices registered sharp increases. The rise in food and beverages costs slowed to 0.1 percent in January from 1.4 percent in December. Food costs were 8.8-percent higher than a year earlier. Gasoline soared at the fastest rate ever, 7.4 percent.

Robert Russell, executive director of President Carter's Council on Wage and Price Stability, said the January increase was "not an aberration."

"I fear it is consistent with the ominous trend that has taken place over the past year," Mr. Russell told Congress's Joint Economic Committee.

The Labor Department, which compiles the government inflation statistics, said its price index for all urban consumers last month stood at 233.2 percent of its 1967 base.

Last month's 1.4 percent rise topped December's 1.2-percent advance and was the biggest increase for any single month since the 1.8-percent jump that resulted from the government's removal of food controls in August 1973, the Labor Department said.

Gasoline Prices

The largest increase in any category came in transportation, which includes gasoline, and new and used automobiles prices. The transporation index jumped 3.1 percent, the biggest increase since July, 1948.

Gasoline prices, the government said, shot forward by 7.4 percent. That was the biggest upward change in prices at the pump since the government began compiling these records in 1947, according to the Labor Department.

In a separate report, the Labor Department said the purchasing power of the typical American family fell at the steepest rate since last April — 1.1 percent — and was down 6.9 percent from a year earlier.

The Commerce Department reported that new orders recieved by manufacturers of durable goods in January rose $3.33 billion, or 4.3 percent, to a seasonally adjusted $81.1 billion after December's revised 3.1-percent gain.

Shipments during January rose to a seasonally adjusted $78.0 billion from $74.1 billion the previous month. The backlog of unfilled orders increased to $270 billion from $267 billion in December.

U.S. Banks Raise Prime By 0.75 Point to 16.5%

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 — Major U.S. banks today sharply raised their prime lending rates to record high levels today. But they disagreed on the new peak, with some banks raising to 16½ percent and others to 16¼ percent from the previous record 15¾ percent.

The unexpectedly large move strengthened the dollar in markets abroad but gold prices fell and the U.S. bond market was thrown into disarray. However, bonds started to firm when an administration official said that selective credit controls were under consideration.

Citibank led the prime rate rises by raising its loan rate for its best corporate customers to 16¼. Several money center banks followed Citibank to the 16¼ percent level. Shortly afterward, however, Morgan Guaranty Trust leapfrogged Citibank and moved to 16½ percent.

Other major banks raising their prime to 16½ percent included the nation's largest, Bank of America, indicating that level soon may become the industry's prevailing rate. The prime rate has been raised twice since Tuesday, when the level was 15¾ percent and many analysts expect a 17-percent prime soon.

Dollar Gains

Meantime, the dollar moved sharply higher against other major currencies in heavy European foreign exchange trading after the prime rises. But one dealer warned that a downward correction is likely to occur.

The price of gold, meanwhile, dropped $35 an ounce from yesterday to finish in London at $632.50.

Despite the steep rises in bank-lending charges, bankers said they expect loan demand to pick up in coming days, due in large part to the disarray in the bond markets. Many corporations that normally would have financed in the bond market, bankers say, instead will opt to met their needs at banks.

Bond prices swung widely in reaction to the prime rise, although trading remained virtually at a standstill. The bellwether 11¾ percent Treasury bonds of 2010, for example, fluctuated by almost four points. In afternoon trading, they were quoted at about 92¼ bid, where they yield 12.72 percent.

Bond prices firmed in later trading. Dealers ascribed the gain partly to a statement by Robert Russell, Director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, that the Carter administration is considering selective credit controls.

No Emergency

Mr. Russell told the House-Senate Economic Committee in *response to questions by Sen. Jacob* Javits, R-N.Y., that suggestions for imposition of selective credit controls are not only worth considering, "but have been under consideration by the administration."

Mr. Russell said he did not see a need for credit controls for housing or for automobiles, but he said that the issue of revolving credit "is worth looking at," although he added he is not prepared to advocate controls.

Sen. Javits asked Mr. Russell whether a national emergency should be declared, contending "inflation is out of control."

"No sir, I do not," Mr. Russell responded. "Inflation is a worldwide phenomenon," he said. "We should not panic."

Yesterday, Henry Kaufman, an influential Wall Street economist, urged the administration to declare a "national emergency to deal with inflation and energy."

'Economy Lurching'

He said the U.S. economy is "lurching towards a national economy emergency" and there is "nothing in income, fiscal, or monetary policies to suggest a way out."

Speaking to a conference of the American Bankers Association, the Salomon Brothers partner said: "The declaration should spell out our dilemma, a series of emergency measures to limit the drift toward economic disarray, and a set of fundamental measures that will keep us on a stable track in the longer run."

He also advocated a temporary wage-price freeze or a "simple mandatory controls program" that would be "of some marginal transitional help toward a better economy."

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill said today, however, that he does not believe Congress will take any action on wage-price controls this year.

Meantime, the White House ruled out economic controls and gasoline rationing in the administration's efforts to control inflation. Press secretary Jody Powell told newsmen that he wanted to assur them that wage and price controls and gasoline rationing were not being considered.

But, House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said he would support controls if the administration put an anti-inflationary program into place first.

'Quality Circles' May Provide Key

U.S. Companies Using Japanese Methods

OS ANGELES, Feb. 22 (AP-) — The United States is import- a lot more from Japan than s, television sets and calculators. is also bringing in management hniques made in Japan.

Deeply troubled by slumping oductivity, a growing number of jor U.S. companies are copying at many management experts be- ve is the key to Japan's produc- ity gains: Small groups of em- yees that meet regularly and are ined to spot and solve produc- n problems in their areas.

The groups, called "quality cir- ," are meeting regularly at 65 mpanies, up from only 15 a year . Companies using the circles in- de General Motors, Ford Motor, rthrop, Rockwell International l International Harvester.

Employees Profiting, Too

Most companies say that involv- employees in management deci- ns results in both increased pro- ctivity and cost savings. rthrop, the Los Angeles aircraft ker, said that it is getting at least -for-1 return on the cost of main- ing its circles. "The idea has tre- ndous potential to improve pro- tivity," said Lawrence Ward, vice president of the American Productivity Center, a group that develops programs to try to increase productivity.

Employees are profiting, too. Northrop, for example, pays its circle members about 10 percent of the money it saves every year from their suggestions. Some companies give out awards and prizes for ideas. At other companies, circles meet after work and are paid at overtime rates. But equally important, management experts say, is the fact that employees get company recognition when their ideas are acted on.

"In order to compete with the Japanese in the world market, we must get the whole employee," said Bruce Handshu, a senior engineer with North American Phillips' Magnavox unit. "We've only been getting the workers' hands and feet. Now, with quality circles, we're getting their brains and know-how, too."

Curiously, the idea for quality circles came originally from U.S. business-management consultants. The Japanese picked up the idea after World War II as a means of improving the quality of their products. But today, with eight million Japanese workers involved in the system, it is more often used to increase production. Since 1950, Japan's annual productivity growth rate has been four times that of the U.S. and twice that of major European nations.

U.S. productivity growth now is the lowest of all major industrial nations. If current U.S. productivity trends continue, by 1990 U.S. workers will not only be behind those in Japan in terms of output per hour, but also behind workers in Canada, West Germany and France.

Basic Idea

First tried in the U.S. in 1974 by *Lockheed's space and missile unit* in Sunnyvale, Calif., quality circles can be found both on the production line and in the office. At Northrop, circles have spread from aircraft production to finance, industrial-relations and compensation departments.

The basic idea of the quality circle is quite simple. A plant steering committee, composed of labor and management, decides which area of a company could benefit from a circle. Eight to 10 workers are asked to serve on a circle; they meet once a week on company time with their immediate supervisor and with a person trained in personnel or industrial relations. This specialist trains the workers in elementary data-gathering and in statistics.

The circle members learn how to talk the language of management and to present their ideas to executives using such business-school methods as "histograms" and "scatter diagrams." They do not just complain about a situation, said Wayne Rieker, president of QC Circles, a consulting firm. "They investigate it and prove in dollars and cents how their solution will save the company money."

Workers Encouraged

Workers also are encouraged to share ideas, with the rule being that there will not be any criticism or ridicule from others. "We've found that the quiet introvert usually has the answer," said Duff Porter, a quality-circle coordinator.

When a circle believes it has come up with a solution to a problem, it passes it on to management. Mr. Beardsley said there have been few instances where management has not accepted a circle's recommendations.

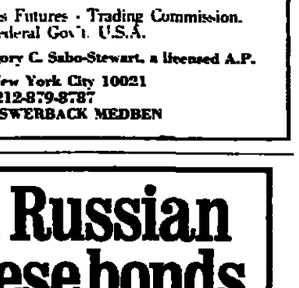
Delmar Landen, director of organizational research and development at General Motors, which has about 100 quality circles operating in various plants, said: "This isn't a fad. It's part of a fundamental shift toward a new outlook on worker participation in decision making."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A' —							
43¼	29⅛	ACF	2.24	5.8	7	116	39	38⅛	38⅝ — ⅛
18⅜	13¾	AMF	1.24	8.9	5	463	14⅛	13¾	14
20½	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.7		202	16⅝	16⅜	16¾
12¼	9⅝	APL	1	9.5	38	20	10½	10⅜	10½ — ⅛
40⅛	31⅛	ARA	1.82	6.0	6	271	30⅞	d30	30½ — 1¼
54⅞	23½	ASA	3.15e	6.7		451	48¾	46¾	47¼ — 1⅜
12⅜	8⅛	ATO	.60	5.2	4	54	11⅝	11⅜	11½
31¾	17	AVX s	.25	.9	14	255	28¾	27½	28¾ + 1
43¾	29½	AbbiLb	1	2.7	13	607	37½	36⅜	37⅝ — ⅛
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	4.8	7	117	29½	29⅛	29¼ — ⅛
4⅜	3¼	AdmDg	.04	1.1	6	21	3¾	3⅝	3¾ + ⅛
14½	10¾	AdaEx	1.49e	12.		109	13	12¾	12⅞
6½	4½	AdmMl	.20e	4.4	15	21	4⅝	4½	4½ — ⅛
46⅜	30⅞	AMD n			18	242	46⅜	45¼	46⅛ + ⅛
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.8	4	1744	31¾	30⅝	31⅛ — ¾
28¼	18	Ahmans	1.20	6.6	4	145	18⅛	d17⅝	18⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				98	3	2⅞	2⅞ — ⅛
43⅛	25	AirPrd	.80	2.1	10	584	38¼	37⅜	38⅛ — ⅜
28⅛	18	AirbFrt	1.20	6.0	9	84	20	19⅝	20 + ⅛
17½	11⅜	Akzona	.80	5.6	7	222	14¾	14⅜	14⅜ — ⅛
8½	6½	AlaP	dpf.87	12.		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
87½	64	AlaP	pf	9		13	z50	64¼	64¼ + ¼
104	82½	AlaP	pf	11		13	z300	84	84	84
90½	68	AlaP	pf	9.44	14.		z50	69½	69½	69½ + 1½
79¾	60	AlaP	pf	8.16	14.		z1010	60	60	60 — 2½
80	59	AlaP	pf	8.28	14.		z190	60¾	60	60¾ + ⅜
1.5¼	13⅜	Alascco	1.48	10.	8	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜ — ½
55⅛	16	Alaskin	.80	1.6	40	496	53	50½	51¼ — 1¾
36	27	Albany s	1	3.5	8	20	28½	28¼	28⅜ — ⅜
10¾	6⅜	Alberto	.36	4.1	10	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20	3.2	7	28	37⅜	37½	37½ — ⅛
66½	32¾	AlcanA	2.40	4.2	6	550	58¼	57½	57½ — ½
37½	22¾	AlcoStd	1.68	5.4	6	33	31½	31¼	31¼ — ¼
9⅝	6	Alexdr	.40	6.3	6	34	6¼	6¼	6⅜ — ⅛
34⅜	20	AlisCh	1.08a	4.2	6	68	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝ — ⅛
28⅜	21	AlsCo	pf2.86	12.		5	21½	21¼	21½
37⅜	15⅞	AlgLud	1.40	4.2	5	320	34½	33½	33½ — 1⅜
56¾	31¾	AlgLd	pf	3	6.0		30	50½	49¾	49¾ — 1⅛
22⅝	18	AlgLd	pf2.19	12.		11	17⅜	d17⅜	17⅜	17⅜ — 1⅛
18	14	AlgPw	1.80	13.	6	339	14	d13¾	13¾	14
17¼	13⅜	AlienGp	s 1	7.1	6	56	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
57½	24	Allergan	.60	1.1	20	196	56	55	55 — 1⅛
61⅜	29¼	AlldCh	2	3.6		3193	56½	55½	55⅝ — ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	AlldMnt	.86	6.8	6	81	12¾	12½	12⅝
22¼	12	AlldPd	.60	3.2	9	4	19	19	19
27½	20½	AlldSt	1.70	8.3	5	149	20½	d20	20½ — ⅛
38⅜	27¾	AllisCh	2	7.3	4	648	28¼	d27½	27½ — ¼
18¾	12	AllrAu	.64b	4.1	8	3	15⅝	15¾	15½ — ⅛
21¾	14⅜	AlphPr	.72	4.6	5	19	15⅝	15¾	15½ — ⅛
70	48⅜	Alcoa	3.20	4.9	5	954	65	64	64¾ + ⅛
35	16⅜	AmISug	1	3.0	10	49	33½	33¼	33¼ — ⅛
59½	35½	Amax s	2.40	4.5	8	1112	54¼	53⅜	53¾ — 1⅛
76½	45½	Amax pf	3	4.3		48	71	69½	70½ — ⅜
32¼	19	Amrce	1.32	5.7	5	15	23½	23⅛	23¼ — ⅛
61½	27½	AHess	1.60	2.7	5	1211	59¼	57⅝	58⅜ + ¼
132½	60½	AHes	pf3.50	2.7		10	128½	127	127½ — 1
14	9¼	AmAir	.40	4.0	3	377	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛
6	3½	AmAir	wi				127		3⅜
20¼	15½	AAir	pf 2.18		14		17	15⅝	d15¾	15½ — ⅛
19¾	12	ABakr	1.20		7.7	9	99	16	15⅝	15⅝ — ⅝
69⅝	49	ABrnds	5.50		5.9	5	149	62¾	61½	61⅝ — ⅝
33	23½	ABrd	pf1.70		7.7		2	30	30	30 — ⅜
33½	25⅛	ABrd	pf2.75		11.		151	25¼	25¼	25¼
35¼	28⅝	ABrd	pf2.67		8.4		14	32½	31¾	31¾
47¾	32⅝	ABdcst	1.60		5.2	5	2199	33½	d31	31 — 2
16⅜	13	ABldM	.78		5.8	7	32	15¾	15½	15½ — ⅛
41⅝	31⅞	AmCan	2.90		9.1	5	109	32¾	32	32 — ⅛
22¼	16¾	ACan	pf1.75		10.		6	17¼	16¾	17¼ + ⅜
8½	3	ACentrv				8	222	7⅝	7½	7½ — ⅛
36⅜	24⅜	ACyan	1.60		4.7	10	2446	34¾	33⅞	34¼ + 1⅜
19¾	10⅜	AmDistl				51	145	19¼	19	19½ — ⅛
25¼	17¼	ADT	1.16		6.1	7	175	19¼	19	19⅛ — ⅛
22¼	16⅜	AEIPw	2.22		13.	7	1260	16⅜	d16⅜	16⅜ — ⅛
34¼	27¾	AmExp	1.80		6.2	6	764	29¼	28¾	29 — ⅛
14⅜	9¼	AFamil	.60b		6.1	4	155	10	9¾	9⅞ + ⅛
22¼	15⅜	AGIBd	2e		12.		53	16⅜	16⅛	16¼
22⅝	17⅛	AGnCv	1.44a		6.5		18	22	22	22 — ⅛
38¾	25⅜	AGnIns	1		2.9	5	59	34⅞	34¼	34½ — ⅜
38⅛	26⅛	AGIn	pf .90		2.6		1	34¼	34¼	34¼ — ⅛
16½	10⅛	AHertlf	1.48		3.4	7	71	14	13⅝	13⅝
24½	14¼	AmHaist	1.12		5.2	6	345	21⅝	21	21⅝ + ⅛
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60		6.3	10	2529	25⅞	25¼	25¼ — ⅜
35¾	23⅜	AmHosp	.80		2.6	11	501	30½	30	30
11⅜	8	AmInvt	.40a		3.6	8	165	11¼	11	11⅛ — ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	AMI	s .80		2.1	14	360	u38	36¾	37⅛ + 1¼
9½	5½	AmMotrs	.07e		9	4	1415	8¼	7⅞	8 — ⅛
54⅜	36	ANatR	2.20		6.4	8	299	50½	50½	50½
31½	19	ASLFl	n.80b		4.2	3	63	19	d18½	19
19⅜	11⅞	AShip	.80		4.7	19	57	17	16¾	16⅝ — ⅛
58⅜	39½	AStand	3.60		6.7	6	111	53¾	53¾	53⅝ — ⅛
10¾	6⅜	ASterl	.32		3.9	9	221	8¼	8	8⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80		2.9	7	29	27¼	27¼	27¼ + ⅛
59⅝	44½	AmStr	pf			5	10	6	6788	49¾	48½	51¼ + 1¼
64½	48⅝	ATT			5	10.	6	6788	49¾	48½	51¼ + 1¼
67½	50¾	ATT	pf		4	7.8		21	51⅜	51	51⅜
47⅝	35⅛	ATT	pf	3.64		10.		168	35	34⅛	35 — ⅛
49⅛	36	ATT	pf	3.74		10.		2803	36½	d35¾	36 — ⅛
14⅞	11	AWatWk	.96		8.1	4	z26	12	11⅞	11⅞ — ⅛
19	15⅜	AWat	pf1.43		9.2		z50	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ + ⅛
12¾	9¾	AWat	pf1.25		12.		z90	10⅜	10⅛	10½ — ⅛
13¾	10¼	AWa	Sn1.25		12.		z90	10⅜	10½	10½ — ⅛
21⅜	16	Ameron	1.20		5.8	6	13	21	20⅝	20⅝ — ⅛
17⅜	11¼	AmesD	.40b		2.5	5	16	15⅜	15¾	15⅝ — ⅛
28⅜	20¾	Ametek	s 1		4.0	12	537	25	24½	24⅜ — ⅛
33¼	17¾	Amfac	1.32		4.2	8	1139	31¾	30¾	31¼ + ⅛
41	29½	AMPInc	1		2.6	12	210	39¼	38¾	39⅛ + ⅛
30¼	13¾	Ampco	.60a		2.2	8	24	28	27½	27¾ — 1
28¾	14¼	Ampex	.20		.7	14	1476	28⅜	27¾	27¾ — ⅛
8⅜	3⅜	AmrepCp				15	63	8¼	7⅞	7⅞ — ⅛
24⅜	14⅞	Amstar	1.35		6.2	8	187	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
7¾	6	Amst	pf .68		11.		7	6¼	6¼	6¼
44¾	32⅛	Amsted	2.20		5.2	7	76	42¼	41½	42⅛ + ⅜
25	14¾	Analog	s				16	31	22⅞	23⅜ — ⅛
18¾	14⅛	Anchor	s1.20		7.3	5	147	17	16⅜	16⅝ — ⅜
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12		4.7	6	7	24	23¾	23¾ + ⅛
8½	5½	Angelica	.34		4.9	7	220	7⅛	6¾	7 — ⅛
44	18	Anixter	.40		1.4	10	170	29⅝	28	29⅛
44	18⅜	Apache	s.40		.9	26	298	42⅜	41⅛	42¼ + ⅛
81¼	60	APPw	pf8.12		12.		2	22	d21½	21½ — ¾
26	22¼	APPw	pf2.65		12.		2	22	d21½	21½ — ¾
11¼	6⅛	ApldDis				8	243	8¼	8¼	8¼
17⅞	7⅜	ApplMg				12	281	17½	16⅜	16¾
30½	21	Arcata	1.28		5.0	6	166	26	25	25½
37½	29	Arcat	pf		2	8.0		2	38	38	38 — ⅛
31¼	24½	Arcat	pf2.16			7.7		85	28	28	28 — 1
39⅜	16⅛	ArchDn	.20b		.6	15	575	36	35¼	35¾ — ⅛
11⅜	3⅜	ArctEn	.10e		2.4		19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛ — ⅛
21	15	ArizPS	2		13.	5	417	15¾	15¼	15⅜
25⅛	8	ArkBst	.60		6.3		9	9¾	9½	9½ — ⅛
31½	22⅛	ArkLG	s1.24		4.6	11	239	27⅞	26½	27⅛ — ¾
4	1¾	ArlenRlty				1354		3⅜	3⅛	3⅜ + ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada				6	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
32⅜	19	Armco	1.50		4.9	6	535	30¾	30½	30½ + ⅛
42	26	Arm	pf 2.10		5.4		48	39¼	38¾	39⅛ + ⅜
19	13⅜	ArmCk	1.10		7.9	3	3962	14⅛	d13⅜	14
44¼	35½	ArmC	pf3.75		11.		z50	35½	d35	35 — 2
24½	17¼	ArmRb	1.20		5.2	5	94	21¾	20¾	20¾ — ⅛
24½	18⅜	AroCorp	1b		4.5	6	13	22⅜	22¼	22¼ — ⅛
33	10⅜	ArrawE	.20r		.8	6	137	25	24	24¾ — ⅛
16½	11	ArvIn	1.12		8.8	4	40	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
26¾	20	ArvinPf	2		9.2		7	22	21⅝	21⅝ — ⅛
54⅜	16⅛	Asarco	1.40a		2.0	6	1659	53½	51⅜	52¼ — 1
45⅛	32¾	AshOil	2.20		5.7	6	74	39⅜	38¾	38¾ — ⅜
42¼	38	AshO	pf4.50		12.		35	39	38½	39
23⅜	15¼	AsdDG	1.50		7.9	6	291	19¼	18⅞	19⅛ — ⅛
22¼	17½	Athlone	1.40		7.6	16	14	18½	d17⅝	18½ — ⅛
20⅝	16½	AtCyEl	1.84		11.	7	93	16¼	d16⅛	16¼ — ⅜
106	57¾	AtlRich	3.40		3.4	11	2088	102⅜	99½	100⅝ — 2¾
126½	69	AtlRc	pf2.80		2.3		76	20	19	19⅜ + ⅛
24½	11¾	AtlasCp						1.8	15	135	35⅝	35½	35½ — ⅛
41	28⅝	AutoDt	s .64										
29⅞	18¾	AvcoCp	1.20		5.1	3	387	23½	22⅝	23½ — ⅛
34	49½	Avco	pf 4.20		7.0		2	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝
23½	15⅛	Avery	.72		3.3	9	142	21¾	21½	21½ — 1½
31⅞	16⅜	Avnet	.80		2.5	8	386	u32⅜	30¾	32¼ + 1½
53¼	34	Avon	2.80		8.2	8	892	34½	d33⅜	34
28½	10	Avdin				14	89	25¾	25⅛	25½ — ½
		— B—B—B								
63¾	10¾	BAV Lia	s2c				2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg					2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ — ⅛
14⅜	7	Bachy	.50a		3.8	5	422	13⅜	12⅞	13 — ⅛
70½	33⅜	BakrInt	.60		.9	20	432	68¾	67¾	67¾ — 1¼
24¾	16½	Baldor	s .24		1.4	11	323	17½	16¾	17 — ⅛
40½	20¼	BaldwU	1.20		3.6	6	47	34	33½	33¾
60	30½	BldU	pf 2.06		4.1		4	50	50	50 — 2
28⅝	20¾	BallCn	1.40		5.8	5	31	24⅝	24	24⅛ — ⅜
48¾	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10		.3	17	1430	29¼	28½	28⅝ — ⅜
26	19⅞	BaltGE	2.44		13.	6	420	19⅜	d19½	19½ — ½
49	40	Balt	pf 4.50		11.		2	39	d39	39 — 1½
43	18¼	BamCal	1.12		2.9	9	272	40⅜	38⅝	38⅝ — ¾
23	19⅛	BancCal	1.12		5.5	9	138	17¾	17¾	17⅝ — ⅛
31¼	19⅜	BancFnt	.80		3.0	4	193	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝ — 3⅛
44⅛	27⅜	BanP	pf	2	5.5		8	38	36½	36½ — ⅜
43¼	31⅛	BkNY	2.72		8.3	5	36	33¾	32¾	33¾ — ⅜
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16		8.8	4	16	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛ — ⅛
30⅞	21¼	BnkAm	1.32		6.1	5	3185	22⅝	d21¼	21½ — 1
48⅛	33½	BankTr	3.30		7.8	5	324	42¾	42¼	42½ — ⅛
28	22	BkTr	pf2.50		11.		15	22¼	22⅛	22⅛ — ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
49	39½	BkTr	pf 4.22		11.		5	39	d38¾	38¾ — 1¼
16⅜	7⅜	Banner	.14		.9	19	167	15⅜	14	14⅜ — ⅛
58⅜	25⅜	Barber	1.60		3.0	12	152	52¾	51⅝	52¾
16⅜	11	BardCR	.36		2.3	11	366	16¼	15¾	15⅞ — ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s.80		4.7	5	15	17¼	16⅞	16⅞ — ⅛
23	18⅜	BarnBk	n 1		4.5	6	154	22⅜	22¼	22 — ⅜
27¾	14⅜	BarryWr	.52		2.9	13	299	26⅜	25¾	26 — ⅜
40	23½	Bausch	s 1		2.8	11	2630	36⅜	35	35½ — 1¼
49½	35⅜	BaxTrv	.64		1.6	12	820	39⅜	39⅜	39¼ + ⅛
10⅜	3½	BayColP					83	6¼	6¼	6¼ — ⅛
27⅜	18⅜	BayBFG	2.20		9.3	6	31	24	23⅝	23⅝ — ⅛
14	9⅛	BaykCig	.48		3.5	7	21	13⅜	13½	13⅜
38	26½	BearHg	.92		3.4	8	57	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞ — ⅛
24¼	19¼	BeatFd	1.20		6.1	7	820	19¾	19¼	19⅜ + ⅛
40¼	29¾	Beat	pf 3.38		8.4		297	40¾	d40	40⅜ — ⅛
32½	20	Beckm	.32		1.1	16	261	30	29½	29½ — ⅛
36½	27⅛	BectnD	.92		2.8	10	1010	32⅜	32¼	32¼ — ⅛
16	5⅝	Baker				99	195	14½	13¾	13⅞ — ⅛
50	25½	BelcoPt	1		2.1	8	458	48⅜	47⅜	48⅛ — 1⅛
30⅜	21⅜	Belden	1.60		6.0	5	35	26¾	26½	26⅝ — ⅛
8⅜	6⅜	BeldnH	.36b		5.1	6		7	7	7
29⅞	14¾	BellHow	.96		3.6	10	752	27½	26½	26⅝ — ⅛
15	6¼	BellInd	.20a		1.6	7	90	12⅝	12¼	12⅜ — ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	BellCd	s 1.64				5	7	28¼	27⅞	27⅞ — ⅜
30½	21⅜	Bemis	1.40		5.0	5	7	28¼	27⅞	28 — ⅛
55⅞	36¼	Bendix	2.84		5.7	7	561	50⅝	49⅞	50 — ⅛
32⅛	20½	BenfCo	2		9.6	.5	161	21	20⅝	20¾
45½	23½	Benef	pf4.30		12.		3	34½	34	34½ + 1
26½	20	Benef	pf2.50		11.		z520	20	20	20
19⅜	2⅜	BengtP					11	70	4⅜	4⅜ — ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP					11	70	4⅜	4⅜
29½	19	BestPd	.24		1.3	6	212	18½	18¼	18¼
24½	19½	BethSt	1.60		6.9	4	349	23½	22⅜	23¼ + ⅛
47¾	33⅜	BigThr	.88		1.9	15	609	46¾	46¼	46¼ — ⅜
33⅜	14⅜	Binney	.92		4.3	11	36	21⅜	21¼	21⅜ — ⅛
29¼	16⅜	BisFSL	s.80		4.3	5	27	18⅞	18	18¾ + 1
25¼	18¾	BlackDr	.76		3.6	9	1428	21	20¾	20¾ — ⅛
24½	17	BlairJn	s 1		5.7	5	42	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝ — ⅛
25½	15⅜	BlissL	1.10		5.8	5	11	19	18⅞	19 — ⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60		6.4	9	173	25	24⅝	24⅞ — ⅛
37⅝	22⅜	BlueB	1.80		5.1	6	248	35¼	35	35½
37⅞	23⅜	BobbieBr					4	117	34⅜	d 34½	34½ — ⅛
68⅜	37¼	Boeing	s1.80		2.9	8	2062	63	61½	62¼ + ½
42½	29¾	BoiseC	1.50		4.1	6	1342	36½	36	36½ — ⅛
27⅞	22¼	Borden	1.82		8.1	5	363	22⅞	22¼	22⅝
42⅞	27⅜	BorgW	2.20		5.8	9	95	38¼	37¾	38 — ⅛
8	4¼	Borrmns	.20		4.4	8	23	4½	4½	4½
24½	19⅞	BosEd	2.72		13.		z250	68½	67	68¼ + 1
84¼	67	BosEpf	8.88		13.		2	82	82	83¾ — ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	BosEpr	1.17		13.		17	10⅝	10¾	10⅝ — ⅛
14	10¾	BosEpr	1.46		12.		14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
13¾	6¾	Braniff	.20		5.4	7	1871	22¼	d21¼	22 — ⅛
29⅞	22½	BrigSt	1.20a		4.3	10	1412	33⅜	33¼	33¼ — ⅛
39¼	31	BristM	1.44		5.1		22	28⅜	28	28⅜ — ⅛
44¼	35½	BristM	pf 2		5.3		2	38	38	38 — ⅜
38½	29⅜	BrlPet	1.02e		2.8	7	226	36⅛	35⅞	36 — ⅛
19½	12⅛	Brkwd	1.08		7.7	6	9	14⅜	14	14⅜ — ⅛
12	8¼	BkyUG	2.22		11.	6	13	20	19¾	19⅞ — ⅛
30¼	16¾	BwnSh	1		3.4	6	24	29¼	28⅝	28¾ — ⅛
30	12⅜	Brown	.30		1.1	8	44	28¼	28⅛	28¼ — ⅛
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2		8.0	4	18	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞ — ⅛
17⅞	11⅜	BwnFer	.70		4.3	10	219	14½	14¼	14¼ — ⅛
15⅜	10⅜	Brnswk	.90		6.4	6	544	14⅛	14	14 — ⅛
30	24⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.7		13	27½	27½	27½ — ⅛
33½	17½	BrushW	s 1		3.2	10	270	21⅝	20⅞	21½ — ⅛
25	14½	BucyEr	.88		4.3	7	122	15⅜	d14⅞	15⅛
19½	15	BuffCr	s 1		6.6	7	1	19	19	19
16¾	9¼	BunkrH			1.9	4	8	1	16⅜	16⅜ — ⅛
19½	9	BunkrH	1.96		13.		23	15⅜	15	15⅜ + ⅛
32¾	19	BunkR	1.20		4.4	7	100	27⅜	27	27 — ⅛
20	15	BurInd	1.40		8.0	7	2294	17⅜	17¼	17½ — ⅛
80¾	38½	BurNo	2.10		2.9	5	1076	73¾	71	72
7½	5⅝	BrlNo	pf .55		9.4		10	6	5⅞	5⅞
71½	38¼	BrlNo	pf2.85		4.5		8	64	64	64
35¼	22	Burndy	1		2.8	10	16	35⅜	35⅜	35¾
8⅜	3	BrnsRL					17	7⅞	7¾	7¾
87½	64⅜	Burrgh	2.60		3.4	10	358	76¼	75¾	76⅛ + ⅛
30¼	14	Bultrin	s.80		3.0	7	58	26¾	25½	26⅜ — 1⅛
13⅜	13⅜	Bultrin	wi				5	13	d13	13 — ⅜
18¼	8⅜	Bulties					64	157	16⅜	16	16 — ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
43⅜	27	CBI Ind	s1a		2.4	13	89	41½	40¾	41 + ⅜
56¾	44⅛	CBS		2.80	5.5	7	537	51¾	51	51⅛ — 1
11¼	6	CCI				3	180	9¾	9⅛	9⅛ — ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	CLC				33	107	9¼	9	9⅛ — ⅛
18¾	10¼	CNA Fn					4	174	17⅞	17½	17⅝
12¼	9¼	CNAI	1.14a		13.			3	11¾	11¾	11¾ — ⅛
11¾	9¼	CPC			3	4.7	9	103	64½	64¼	64½ — ⅛
17	14⅛	CP Nat	1.80		13.	6	4	143⅜	14¾	14¾
28½	16¼	CTI	s	.80	4.0	8	117	20¾	20¼	20½ — ⅛

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close

(Continued from Page 10)

17 OccIP pf2.30 14. 20 17¼ d16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
27¼ Ogden 2 5.3 6 77 38 37⅞ 37⅞— ⅜
43⅝ Ogdn pf1.87 3.2 3 58¼ 58 58⅛+ ¼
13 OhioEd 1.76 13. 7 589 13½ 13¼ 13¼
29 OhEd pf3.90 13. z50 29½ 29½ 29½— ½
33 OhEd pf4.40 13. z120 35 34 34 + ½
32½ OhEd pf4.44 14. z100 32 d31¾ 31¾— ¾
33 OhEd pf4.56 14. z800 34½ d32 32 —2
14 OhEd pf1.80 13. 19 13⅝ d13⅜ 13⅜— ⅜
86½ OhE pf10.76 13. z150 86½ d86 86 — ½
57½ OhP pfB7.60 13. z20 57½ d57 57 —1
16⅜ OhP pfG2.27 13. 2 17 17 17 + ⅛
99 OhP pfA 14 14. z790 100 99 100
101 OhP pfF 14 14. z180 101½ 101 101 — ¼
11⅝ OklaGE 1.68 14. 9 393 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
7¼ OklGE pf.80 10. z100 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
18 OklaNG 1.80 7.2 10 137 25⅛ 24⅝ 25⅛— ⅜
16⅛ Olin 1 4.6 7 1895 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅞— ¼
27¼ Omark 1.44 3.8 6 4 38¼ 38⅛ 38⅛— ⅛
18¾ Oneida 1 3.4 5 11 29⅝ 29½ 29½— ⅛
9⅞ Opelika .84 7.6 5 13 11¼ 11 11 — ⅜
12 OranRk 1.56 13. 6 62 12¼ d11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
5½ Orange 79 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ OrionC .40 4.1 6 43 10 9⅞ 9⅞
10⅛ OutbM .70 5.1 12 294 14⅛ 13¾ 13¾— ½
17⅝ OutletCo 1 5.4 8 14 18½ 18¼ 18½+ ⅜
14½ OverhDr 1 6.3 5 463 16⅛ 16 16
17¼ OvrnTr 1.24 5.5 4 40 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅜
20¼ OverSh .50 1.4 7 46 36¼ 35⅛ 35⅛— ¾
24⅞ OwenC 1.20 4.2 8 126 28⅝ 28¼ 28½— ⅛
17⅝ OwenIll 1.40 5.6 5 905 25 24¼ 24⅞— ⅜
9⅜ Oxfrdin .76 7.3 5 4 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛

— P-Q —

15⅛ PHH Gp .80 3.4 10 28 24 23⅞ 23⅞— ½
7½ PNBMt 1.08e 13. 172 8½ 8 8¼— ⅛
25⅞ PPG 2 6.5 5 316 31¼ 30⅝ 31 — ½
12⅜ PSA 4 53 25⅝ 24⅞ 25½— ½
9⅝ PacAS 1.28 13. 16 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
20 PacGE 2.60 13. 6 786 20⅝ 20⅛ 20¼— ⅛
19⅝ PacLtg 2.24 12. 5 72 19⅝ d19¼ 19¼— ⅛
41⅜ PacLm 2.40 4.7 13 28 51⅝ 51⅛ 51½— ⅜
15⅝ PNwTel 1.64 10. 6 20 16 d15⅝ 15⅝— ¼
17 PacPw 2.04 12. 7 423 17⅛ d16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
9⅝ PacScie .50 2.9 8 53 17⅛ 16⅞ 17
11¾ PacTT 1.40 11. 7 41 12⅜ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
52½ PacTT pf 6 11. z80 56¼ 56¼ 56¼
14⅛ PacTin 1 4.1 10 5 24⅝ 24⅛ 24½— ½
7⅛ PaineW .44 2.9 4 264 15⅝ 15¼ 15¼— ¼
12¼ PalW pf1.30 7.4 36 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
14¾ PalmBc 1.20 7.5 4 55 16 16 16
2⅝ Pamida 109 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
5⅜ PanAm 5 1535 5½ d 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
44⅞ PanEP 3.48 4.9 9 143 71⅜ 70⅞ 71⅜+ ½
17 Papcft 1.25b 7.0 6 21 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ½
12⅝ Pargas 1.16 5.0 7 76 23⅝ 23¼ 23¼— ⅛
19⅝ ParkDrl .24 .5 17 246 46¼ 44⅝ 45 —1⅝
24 ParHan 1.20 3.8 8 56 32 31½ 31⅝— ⅜
14⅛ ParkPn s.36 1.9 8 32 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝— ⅜
10⅞ PatPtl 509 22⅝ 21½ 21⅞+ ⅛
16⅜ Pavlsnw .60 3.3 7 52 18⅝ 18 18⅜+ ⅜
18⅝ Peabdy .32b 1.2 10 327 26⅝ 25⅝ 26½
6½ Pengo 62 147 17⅝ 16⅜ 17¼+ ½
16 PenCen 9 349 22¼ 21½ 21⅝— ½
4⅜ PenCn prB 235 6 5⅝ 6
46⅝ PenCn pr 159 48⅝ 47⅝ 48 — ¾
3⅝ PenDix 5 41 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
7⅞ PennCp n.16 1.7 6 755 10 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ Penney 1.76 7.8 6 366 23 d22⅝ 22⅝— ½
16½ PaPL 2.04 12. 5 201 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
35¼ PaPL pf4.40 12. z40 36 36 36
87½ PaPL pf 11 13. z260 88½ d87 87 — ½
99¼ PaPL pf 13 13. z100 100 99½ 99½—1
30¼ Penwlt 2.20 6.9 6 50 32½ 32 32 — ⅜
46 Penw pf2.50 5.2 3 48½ 48½ 48½—1
19 Penw pf1.60 7.8 10 20½ 20½ 20½+ ¼
34¼ Pennzol s 2 3.9 11 570 52⅛ 50⅝ 51⅜+ ⅜
80¼ Pennz pfB 8 10. z1120 80 d79½ 80 — ⅜
9⅛ PeopDr .28 2.0 7 14 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ½
31⅛ PeopEn 3 5.6 10 450 53½ 51½ 53¾+1
21⅞ PepsiCo 1.14 5.2 8 1146 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
26¼ PerkinE .72 1.6 15 402 46 45⅛ 45⅛— ⅜
28 Petrie 1.40 4.7 9 16 30 29⅞ 30 + ¼
22⅝ Petroln s.64 1.7 15 235 38½ 38⅛ 38¼+ ¼
20⅝ PetRs 3.03e 8.9 38 34½ 34 34⅛— ⅛
19⅛ PetRs pf1.75 5.6 10 31½ 31 31½
29 Pfizer 1.32 3.6 11 433 36⅞ 35⅞ 36¼— ⅝
22⅜ PhelpD 1.40 3.2 9 1295 43⅝ 42⅞ 43¼— ⅛
13⅛ PhilaEl 1.80 13. 7 258 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅜
29 PhilE pf3.80 13. z28 29 29 29 —1
31 PhilE pf4.30 13. z130 32¼ 31 32¼+ ¼
61½ PhilE pf8.75 14. z230 64 63 62 + ½
55½ PhilE pf7.85 14. z170 56 56 56 —1
75½ PhilE pf9.50 13. z10 75½ 75½ 75½
58 PhilE pf7.80 13. z40 58 58 58
23 PhilSub 1.10 2.8 12 66 39⅝ 39½ 39½— ⅛
31⅛ PhilMr s1.25 3.8 8 1322 33¼ 32⅝ 33 —1
4⅝ Philind .32 6.0 5 67 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
31⅛ PhilPet 1.80 3.3 9 4257 54⅝ 53½ 54⅛+ ⅛
10 PhilVH .60 4.1 6 32 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ⅛
9⅞ PiedAvt .24 1.5 5 64 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅜— ⅛
16⅛ PieNG 1.56a 8.5 9 23 18½ 18 18⅜
32 Pilsbry 1.72 5.4 6 131 32⅛ d31½ 32⅛
23⅝ Pioner s1.40 2.9 14 536 u48⅝ 46⅝ 48⅝+2⅝
15½ PionrEl .25e 1.6 9 2 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅜
21¼ PitnyB 1.40 4.1 9 x297 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅛
24⅝ PitnB pf2.12 6.0 29 35⅝ 35 35⅝— ⅛
19⅛ Pittstn 1.20 4.4 19 567 27½ 26⅝ 27⅝
5 PlanRsc 10 207 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
16½ Plantrn .16 .9 13 64 18⅝ 18½ 18¾— ⅛
12 Playboy .12 .8 15 79 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
17 Pneumo 1 2.6 11 84 37⅝ 37⅜ 37⅝— ⅛
13⅛ PogoPd .44 1.8 15 757 25⅛ 24⅛ 25
21⅜ Polaroid 1 4.4 20 885 22⅝ 22½ 22½— ¼
11⅛ Pndrosa .40 3.4 4 45 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
25⅝ PopTal 1.40 3.5 5 15 40⅝ 40 40 — ⅜
14¼ Portec .80b 4.8 7 135 16⅝ 16 16½+ ⅜
70⅛ Portr pf5.50 6.8 z230 80½ 80½ 80½
13 PortGE 1.70 13. 12 370 13⅛ d12⅝ 13 — ⅛
90¼ PoG pf11.50 13. z50 90¼ 90¼ 90¼— ¼
19⅛ PorG pf2.60 14. 6 19 d19 19 — ⅛
29⅞ Potlch 1.32 3.8 7 70 35⅝ 35 35 — ⅜
10⅞ PotmEl 1.60 13. 6 x333 10⅞ d10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
31 PotEl pf2.44 8.3 1 29⅛ d29⅛ 29⅛—2¼
35 PotEl pf4.50 13. z480 36 d34⅞ 36
30¼ PotEl pf4.04 13. z150 31 30⅛ 31
6⅛ Presley s.36i 3.3 3 587 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅞— ½
14⅛ PrimeC s 19 272 27⅝ 26½ 27¼+ ⅛
8⅝ PrimMt s 12 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
70 ProctG 3.40 4.7 10 349 72⅛ 71⅜ 71⅜— ¼
10⅛ PrdRsh s.42 2.0 15 157 u20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ½
21⅛ Proler 1.40 4.7 5 7 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ¼
11½ PSvCol 1.40 14. 8 297 11⅛ d11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
17⅛ PSCol pf2.10 12. 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
17¾ PSInd 2.32 12. 5 338 18⅝ 18¼ 18¾+ ⅛
8⅜ PSIn pf 1.08 12. z100 9 9 9 + ⅛
14⅜ PSvNH 2.12 14. 6 249 14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞
19⅛ PSNH pf2.75 14. z480 19⅜ 19⅛ 19⅜
15½ PSvNM 1.92 12. 5 253 15⅝ d15¼ 15⅜+ ¼
16⅛ PSvEG 2.20 13. 6 497 16⅝ 16¼ 16½— ⅛
11⅞ PSEG pf1.40 12. 2 11½ 11½ 11½
32½ PSEG pf4.08 13. z100 32½ 32½ 32½
44 PSEG pf5.28 12. z120 45½ 45 45½+1½
16⅜ PSEG pf2.17 13. 11 16⅜ d16⅛ 16½— ½
18¼ PSEG pf2.43 13. 7 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ¼
100¼ PSE pf12.25 12. z130 100¼ 100¼ 100¼
63⅞ PSEG pf7.70 12. z100 66½ 66½ 66½
65 PSEG pf8.08 13. z10 63½ d63½ 63½—1½
60⅞ PSEG pf7.40 12. z50 61 61 61 + ⅛
5⅛ Publick 96 153 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝— ¼
3⅛ Pueblo 4 37 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼
12⅝ PgSPL 1.64 13. 7 177 12⅜ d12¼ 12¼— ½
29⅜ Pullmn 1.80 6.0 7 217 31 30⅛ 30¼—1⅛
15 Purex 1.28 8.3 6 65 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ⅛
3⅝ PurlmFd 51 7⅝ 7 7⅛— ⅛
25 Purolt 1.36 5.2 7 81 26¼ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅜
22 QuakO 1.40 4.7 7 269 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅞— ¼
99⅛ QuaO pf9.56 9.6 z350 100 99½ 100
13½ QuakSO s.80 4.7 11 290 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛— ⅛
20½ Quanex 1.12 4.5 8 96 25⅝ 24½ 25
6⅛ Questor .20 3.0 8 30 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ¼

— R-R-R —

9 RBInd .28 2.4 11 23 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅜
21⅛ RCA 1.60 7.0 6 1679 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅝— ½
33½ RCApf 3.50 10. z70 34½ 34½ 34½
48 RCA pf 4 7.7 3 52 52 52
19⅝ RCA pf 2.12 11. 346 19⅝ d19¼ 19⅝— ⅛
27⅛ RCA pf 3.65 13. 895 28 d27⅛ 27½— ¼
8½ RLC s .52 4.3 5 132 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
7⅜ RTE .65 8.1 9 26 8 8 8
10 RalsPur .64 5.2 10 637 12½ 12¼ 12⅜— ⅛
7 Ramad .12e 1.5 14 401 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
12¾ Ranco .84 5.1 8 52 16½ 16½ 16½
13⅝ RapAm .80e 4.0 5 10 20½ 19¾ 19⅞— ⅜
18 RapA pfC 3 16. 15 18½ 18⅜ 18½
20¼ Raybt 1.60b 8.1 9 49 20⅛ d19⅞ 19⅞— ¼
12⅛ Raymdint 1 5.5 7 246 18⅛ 18 18⅛— ⅜
42½ Raythn 2 2.7 12 969 75½ 74⅜ 75¼— ⅛
26⅛ ReadBat s.80 1.9 14 682 u42⅝ 41 42¼+1⅝
10 RltRef 1.49e 14. 7 14 10⅝ 10 10⅝+ ⅛
9⅜ ReconEq n 21 541 9⅜ d 8⅝ 8⅝—1
4⅛ Redmn .14e 1.6 7 229 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞— ⅛
7⅝ ReeceCp .60 5.6 7 35 10¾ 10⅝ 10⅝
24⅝ ReevsB 2 7.8 4 8 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ¼
11⅛ ReichCh .74 5.7 10 57 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅜
35⅝ RelGp 2 2.8 3 110 72¼ 71⅛ 71⅛—1⅝
54⅝ RelG pf 2.20 2.1 1 107 107 107 —1
19⅝ RelG pf 2.60 13. 26 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
5⅜ RepAir .20 3.2 5 80 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼
16¾ RepCp .60b 2.6 4 108 23½ 22 23½+ ⅜
13⅝ RepFnS s 1 5.0 6 12 20 20 20
1½ RepMtg 13 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
23⅛ RepStl 2a 8.4 3 69 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝+ ¼
21½ RepTex 1.16 4.4 6 92 26⅜ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
20⅝ RevcoD .80 3.5 8 48 23 22½ 22⅞+ ⅛
11½ Revere 4 153 16⅝ 16 16⅛— ⅛
39 Revlon 1.56 4.0 9 621 39⅝ d38⅞ 38⅞— ⅝
12⅛ Rexham .60 4.5 7 11 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
15⅝ [illegible] 1.04 5.6 6 3 18⅝ [illegible] 18½— ⅛
31⅛ Reynln s2.10 6.3 6 552 33⅞ 33⅛ 33¼— ½
43 Reyln pf4.10 9.5 34 43⅛ d42⅞ 43⅛+ ⅛
28¾ RevMtl 2.20 5.6 4 1344 39⅛ 37⅝ 39 +1
18⅛ RichCo 1.30 6.5 9 16 20⅝ 19⅞ 20 — ⅜
19¼ RchMer 1.20 5.9 6 632 20⅝ 20⅛ 20½
15¼ RiegelT 1.60 8.2 5 39 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
25⅜ RioGran 1 2.2 6 120 45⅛ 43½ 44⅝— ⅜
13⅝ RioGr pf .80 2.9 287 27⅝ 26 27⅛+ ½
19 RiteAid .45 2.8 8 137 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½—1
16⅛ Robshw 1.40 7.7 6 25 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅜
27⅛ Robtsn 2.20 6.1 5 13 36 35⅞ 36
8⅛ Robins .40 4.5 5 307 9⅛ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
12 RochG 1.48b 12. 6 56 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝— ⅛
16 RochTl 1.68 10. 6 49 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝— ⅛
11 Rockwr 5c 6 23 17 16⅛ 16⅝
35⅛ Rockwl 2.60 4.7 8 634 55⅝ 54½ 55⅜— ⅜
31⅛ Rklnt pf1.35 2.8 1 49 49 49 —1⅜
33 RohmH 2 5.3 5 112 37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝— ⅛
11¼ Rohrlnd 5 220 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝
16½ Rollins .72 2.5 12 625 30 28⅝ 28½—1½
28⅝ Rolm s 25 102 47½ 46⅛ 47⅛+ ½
2½ Ronson 33 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝— ⅛
9⅛ Roper .90 8.9 5 20 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
13⅛ Rorer .84 5.0 10 288 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝
21⅛ Rosario 2 2.7 16 82 73 72⅛ 73 — ⅛
20 Rowan .10 .2 19 135 50 48⅝ 49⅛— ⅜
11⅞ RC Cos 1.04 8.0 17 34 13⅞ 13 13 — ⅜
63⅜ RoylD 5.53e 6.4 4 471 87 86 86⅞— ⅛
22⅝ Rubbrm .92 3.8 8 95 24⅝ 24 24½+ ½
8⅛ RussToe .80 8.3 6 74 10⅛ 10 10⅛— ⅛
15½ RyanH 1.20 6.3 6 125 19¼ 18⅞ 19 — ⅜
19½ RyderS 1b 4.4 6 41 23¼ 22⅝ 22⅞— ½

— S-S-S —

6⅛ SCA .35t 3.5 11 238 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
16⅝ SCM 1.30 5.5 4 355 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅜
18 SFN .80 3.4 8 66 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝— ¼
15⅛ SPSTec .64 1.9 8 56 34 33½ 33½+ ⅜
31 Sabine .56 .8 32 99 71¼ 70¼ 70¼— ⅜
27 24½ StadBus wi.32 1.3 69 24⅝ d24⅛ 24½— ⅛
31½ 18⅝ Safedin 21 112 30 29½ 29½— ⅜
6¼ 4 Safdin wi 452 5⅝ 5⅛ 5¾— ¼
44 31¼ Safewy 2.60 8.3 6 295 31⅝ d31 31¼— ⅛
10⅝ 7½ SagaCp .44 4.6 32 64 9⅝ 9⅛ 9½— ¼
51⅞ 22⅝ SJoMn 1.40 3.0 13 210 47⅞ 46⅛ 46⅝— ½
13 9⅝ StJoLP 1.26 13. 7 27 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
73½ 37½ StLSaF 2.50 3.9 9 42 65 63¼ 64⅝+ ⅜
11¼ 8⅜ SPaul 1.06e 12. 74 8⅞ d 8½ 8½— ⅛
34⅝ 27 StRegP 2 6.4 6 50 31½ 31 31¼— ¼
8¼ 5¼ Salant .40 5.6 12 80 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
10¼ 5 Sambos 423 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ⅜
15⅞ 12½ SDieGs 1.52 12. 7 178 12⅝ d12⅛ 12⅜
18⅛ 12½ SJuanR 1.45t 9.7 12 16 15 14⅞ 15 — ⅛
45⅛ 17 Sanders .50 1.2 17 227 41⅝ 40⅝ 41 — ⅜
72 33 SFeInd 2.60 4.1 8 555 64 63¼ 63⅝—2
45⅛ 18¼ SFeInt .72 1.7 74 927 44 42⅝ 43½
18⅛ 13⅛ SafWel 1 6.3 7 11 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅜
9⅛ 6½ SaulRE 86 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝— ⅛
11⅞ 6½ SavASfp .05e .5 11 67 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅞+ ⅛
13⅞ 8⅛ SavOnD .50 4.8 7 12 10⅜ 10½ 10½— ⅛
11⅞ 9⅜ SavEIP 1.20 12. 8 33 10½ 10 10 — ⅝
13⅛ 10⅛ SavE A 1.34 12. 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
19⅛ 12⅝ Savin .70 4.4 4 226 16 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅛
9⅜ 4⅝ Saxon 8 212 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ Schaefer 21 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
38⅛ 27⅛ SchrPlo 1.44 4.1 9 1686 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅜
64⅝ 57 SchrPl pf5.07 9.0 1 56½ d56½ 56½— ⅜
13⅝ 7⅝ Schlitz 510 7⅝ d 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
122½ 66⅜ Schlmb s1.32 1.1 23 1441 120 118⅛ 118⅛— ⅜
45⅛ 25⅛ SciAtla s.18 .4 22 62 43 42 43 + ⅛
27⅛ 18¼ SCOA 1.08 4.9 6 25 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅞
8 4⅛ ScotLad .05e .6 8 184 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ⅜
30⅞ 22 ScotFet 1.80 7.5 5 60 24 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅜
22⅛ 16 ScottP 1 5.3 5 2201 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
19⅝ 10⅛ Scottys .44 2.4 10 82 18⅝ 18 18⅛— ⅜
21½ 17¼ Scovill 1.52 8.7 5 47 17⅝ 17⅜ 17½
11½ 8 Scudder 21 29 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
9⅝ 8¼ Scud pf .90e 11. 5 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
13⅝ 9⅞ SeaCA pf1.46 14. 18 10⅝ 10 10⅛
22¼ 14⅝ SeaCont .42 2.3 5 186 18½ 17 18¼+1¼
37½ 24½ SeabCL 2.20 6.2 4 629 36⅝ 34½ 35½+ ⅜
18¼ 10 SeaWA 10 68 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅜+ ⅛
31⅞ 24⅝ Seafst 1.12 4.3 6 175 27½ 26 26 —1⅝
51½ 28 Seagrm 1.10 2.3 15 264 48 47⅛ 47½—1
23 14⅝ Seagrv .27e 1.3 7 103 21 19¼ 21 +1¼
19⅛ 14 SealAir n.44 2.9 8 36 16 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅝
32⅝ 19¼ SealPw 1.30 6.2 5 23 21⅜ 20⅞ 21⅛
23⅝ 11½ SearleG .52 2.3 14 724 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅞— ¼
21⅛ 16½ Sears 1.36 8.2 6 4782 16⅞ 16½ 16½— ⅛
9¼ 4½ Seatrain 477 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝
34⅝ 25⅛ SecPac n1.80 6.8 4 151 27 26⅝ 26½— ½
77 24⅝ Sedco .72 .9 44 668 u78½ 73⅛ 78 +4
14 8 SeigLt 1.20 13. 15 20 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 7⅝ SvCplnt .34 3.8 5 20 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞
18⅝ 12½ Shaklee .80 5.0 5 168 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 — ⅜
49 26⅝ Shapell .15 .3 5 2 46⅛ 46¼ 46⅝— ⅛
35½ 9⅝ ShearL .60 1.8 6 193 33⅛ 32½ 32⅝—1
76 32½ ShellOil 2.40 3.3 10 1019 73⅛ 70½ 72⅝+1½
36½ 27 ShellT s3.27t 9.3 5 76 35⅝ 35 35¼— ¼
11⅞ 6⅛ ShelGlo .30 4.2 6 74 7⅛ 7 7⅛
17⅞ 12⅝ ShelG pf1.35 11. 22 12⅝ d12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
36⅝ 20⅛ Shrwin .45e 1.4 10 703 32¼ 31 31⅛—1
14¼ 11⅛ SierPac 1.34 11. 6 58 11⅞ 11¾ 11⅞+ ⅛
46⅞ 20½ Signal 1 2.4 8 619 41⅛ 40½ 41 — ⅛
38½ 30⅝ Signode 1.72 4.7 7 3 36½ 36½ 36½
20⅝ 11 SimPrec .28 2.0 10 153 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
13¾ 8⅝ SimpPat .56 6.1 11 396 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
14⅝ 7½ Singer 114 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝— ⅛
33 23⅝ Singr pf3.50 14. 17 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
13¼ 9¼ Skyline .48 4.8 13 81 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
22¼ 14⅛ SmithA 1.40 7.8 3 71 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
85 43½ Smithln 1.12 1.5 14 129 79⅝ 76 76 —3⅛
65¼ 38⅝ Smkin s1.66 3.0 14 1191 55⅝ 54⅛ 54⅝—1⅛
22½ 18½ Smucker 1.10 5.5 6 57 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
29 20⅝ SnapOn s.80 3.5 11 419 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
10⅛ 6⅝ SonyCp .10e 1.5 20 44 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
22½ 16½ SooLine 1.79t 8.7 6 21 21⅛ 20½ 20½— ⅛
5¼ 3⅛ SoAtlFn 24 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 13⅛ SCrEG 1.74 13. 7 146 13⅛ d12⅝ 13⅛
26½ 20½ SCrE pf2.50 12. 2 21 21 21
22½ 16⅝ SoJerIn 1.74 7.9 8 2 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
70¼ 38 Soutdwn .60 .9 8 33 67½ 65½ 67¼+ ⅜
17 12⅛ SoetBk .88 6.2 5 59 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
9⅞ 6⅛ SoetPS s.07e 1.0 5 37 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
27⅝ 21⅜ SCalEd 2.72 13. 5 805 21⅞ d21 21⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 11 SouthCo 1.54 14. 7 1171 11¼ 11 11
19⅜ 14⅛ SoInGE 1.68 11. 6 67 15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
61⅝ 33¼ SoNRes 1.50 2.6 11 269 58⅝ 57⅛ 58½— ⅛
41 31⅛ SNETel 3.68 12. 5 57 31⅛ d30⅝ 30⅝—1
47½ 27 SouPac 2.40 6.0 6 267 43⅝ 43 43 —1
66 47⅛ SouRy 3.68 5.9 6 119 63 62½ 62⅝
28⅛ 24⅛ SoRy pf2.60 11. 4 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
38⅝ 21½ SoUnCo 1.92 5.3 9 28 37 36⅛ 36⅛—1⅛
32 25⅛ Soutind .84b 3.4 7 201 25½ d25 25 — ⅝
76 34⅛ SouRoyl s 28 258 67 63⅝ 67 +1⅝
2½ 1⅛ Soumrk 1 1682 2⅛ 1⅞ 2
26 16⅛ SwtAir s.28 1.4 5 120 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅞— ⅛
26¼ 20⅝ SwtBsh 1.40 5.6 7 2 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
24 14 SwtFore .40 2.2 5 131 18⅛ 18 18⅛— ⅛
13½ 10 SwtGas n1.10 9.6 7 101 11⅝ 11 11½— ⅛
14⅝ 9⅜ SwtPS 1.28 13. 7 365 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
43⅜ 20⅛ SpectPh 22 207 42⅛ 40⅝ 41⅜+ ⅜
18 12⅝ SperHut 1 6.7 5 24 15 14⅝ 14⅞— ⅛
35¼ 30 SperHupf 3 9.7 5 31 31 31 — ⅛
60⅝ 42⅛ Sperry 1.56 2.9 7 1056 54⅞ 53⅝ 54 — ⅜
19¼ 14 Springs 1.20 7.3 4 27 17⅛ 16½ 16½— ⅛
25½ 20 SquarD 1.60 7.5 7 68 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ½
39¼ 27 Squibb 1.14 3.3 13 456 34⅝ 33⅝ 34½+ ⅜
16¼ 11⅛ StaRite .70 5.2 7 6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
48 20 Staley 1 2.3 21 x348 43⅞ 42½ 43½— ⅜
33⅝ 21⅛ StBrnd 1.48 5.4 9 104 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
48½ 36½ StdBr pf3.50 8.9 z70 39⅛ 39⅛ 39⅛
28⅛ 19⅛ StBPnt .64 2.8 8 36 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 10 StdMotA .64 6.5 4 54 10 d 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
77 44⅝ StOilCl 3.20 4.1 7 6327 u79 72⅛ 77⅝+4⅝
116 53½ StOInd 3.60 3.0 12 3946 u121¼ 113⅛ 118⅛+4
110½ 44⅝ StOilOh 2 1.9 11 641 106⅛ 104 105⅛—3⅛
12⅝ 7⅛ StPacCp .60 5.7 4 190 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
19½ 15 Standex .85 5.1 6 59 16⅝ 16 16⅝+ ⅜
46 23⅝ StanW 1.24 3.3 9 421 37⅛ 35⅝ 37¼— ⅛
38½ 26⅝ Starret 1.48 4.2 6 2 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛
6½ 4⅛ StMutInv 10 13 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
11 8⅛ StaMSe 1.08 13. 49 8⅝ d 8 8¼— ⅛
25 16⅝ StaufCh s1.10 5.7 6 151 19⅝ 19 19⅝+ ¼
4⅝ 3⅛ Stego .12b 3.1 7 17 4 3⅞ 3⅞
11¼ 9⅝ Sterchl .68 6.8 5 22 10 10 10 — ⅛
9½ 6½ SterlBcp .66 9.4 12 69 7 7 7
21⅝ 15⅛ SterlDg .84 4.6 10 533 18½ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅜
25½ 17 Sterndrt .60 3.4 7 31 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
16½ 13 StevnJ 1.20b 7.8 4 49 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
41⅝ 26⅛ StewWa s1.88 6.1 7 13 31⅛ 31 31
37⅝ 23⅛ StokVC 1.48 5.7 6 7 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ½
12 9 StokVC pf 1 11. z100 9 9 9
50⅝ 37½ StoneW 2.75 5.5 9 46 49⅝ 49⅝ 49⅝
29⅞ 18 StonCon .72 3.1 9 35 24⅝ 23⅜ 23½— ½
20⅝ 14⅛ StopShp 1.20 7.7 4 14 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅜— ⅛
23⅛ 13⅛ StorTec s 10 819 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅜
33⅞ 21⅜ Storer s .72 2.5 10 64 29 28½ 28⅞— ⅛
17⅜ 12⅝ StridRit 1.16 8.4 9 10 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝
4⅝ 2⅝ SuavSho .20 4.8 6 49 4¼ 4 4⅛
42⅛ 19½ SubPrG 1.44 3.6 8 104 40½ 39½ 39⅝— ⅛
32¼ 23 SunChm s.60 2.1 5 13 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅜
28⅝ 18⅛ SunEl .72 3.2 10 120 23 22½ 22⅝— ⅜
88⅝ 43⅛ SunCo 3 3.7 7 429 83 79⅝ 81¼—1
91⅛ 44⅝ SunC pf 2.25 2.6 8 85 84½ 85 — ½
25 16⅝ Sunbm 1.50 8.4 9 313 18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅞— ½
46½ 21⅜ Sundstr 1.40 3.3 10 305 42½ 42 42 — ⅜
41¼ 12⅝ SunsM .40 1.0 18 354 39 37⅝ 38⅜— ⅜
24 16⅝ SuprVal .66 2.9 9 12 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝— ⅛
174⅛ 99 SuprOil s.70 .4 18 678 169 165 167½—2
19⅛ 11½ SupmkG .48 3.1 5 79 15⅛ 15⅛ 15½+ ⅛
6⅜ 3⅛ Supscp 131 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
22⅛ 17⅛ Swank 1.40a 7.3 5 57 19¼ 19 19¼— ¼
24⅛ 15⅛ Sybron 1.08 6.5 8 94 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝

— T-T-T —

29⅞ 11¼ TREs 1 3.8 12 164 26⅝ 26 26½— ⅛
48½ 33⅛ TRW 2 4.7 7 168 43⅛ 42⅛ 43
105 73½ TRW pf 4.40 4.7 6 93½ 93 93½+1
35⅛ 19⅛ TaftBrd .76 2.4 9 454 31½ 31⅛ 31½
11⅛ 2½ Talcott 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 5⅛ Talley 9 107 6 5⅞ 5⅞
11⅛ 8½ Talley pf 1 11. 8 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
19⅛ 14½ TampE 1.44 10. 7 248 14½ d14 14⅛— ⅜
34⅝ 17⅝ Tandy 9 714 34⅝ 33⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ Tandycft n 6 81 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛
31⅛ 10⅞ Tchncolr .72 2.6 7 120 28⅝ 27½ 28½— ⅛
18½ 11⅛ Technicn 15 30 16½ 16½ 16½
64⅛ 46⅝ Tektrnx .84 1.4 13 108 60½ 58⅛ 58⅛—2⅛
18 8⅝ Telcom .70 5.5 5 81 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 4 Telecor 6.60c 10 5½ 5½ 5½
154½ 110⅛ Teledn 9.92t 6.9 5 496 146½ 144½ 144⅛— ⅛
27 12 Telprmt 21 388 25 23⅝ 23⅝
6¼ 3¼ Telex 31 205 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
45½ 29¼ Tenneco 2.40 5.4 8 956 43⅝ 41⅝ 43⅛+ ⅛
44⅝ 15⅝ Terodyn 20 187 43⅝ 41⅝ 43¼+ ⅜
27⅝ 9 Tesoro 4 1486 25⅝ 25 25¼— ⅛
48 20⅝ Tesor pf2.16 4.9 114 44⅝ 43⅛ 43⅝— ⅛
40⅝ 24 Texaco 2.40 6.0 6 14693 40⅛ 37⅝ 40 +1¼
48⅛ 36 TexCm 1.60 3.5 8 143 46 44⅝ 46 +1
79½ 38½ TexEst 2.70 3.7 10 549 73½ 72 73 + ½
27⅛ 22¼ TxET pf2.40 11. 164 22⅝ d22¼ 22⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 24 TxET pf2.87 12. 107 24⅞ 24 24⅞— ⅛
35 22⅝ TexGT s1.46 4.5 9 125 34 32⅝ 32⅝—1⅛
25 16⅛ TexInd .60 2.5 4 58 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛+1½
108⅛ 78 TexInst 2 2.0 13 672 100½ 99 99¼—1⅝
23⅝ 8½ TexInt 3844 u24⅛ 22⅝ 24 +1½
46⅛ 30 TexOGs s.24 .6 17 1384 45 42⅝ 42⅝—2⅛
117 45½ TxPcLd .55e .5 30 11 107½ 107¼ 107¼— ⅛
20⅝ 15⅛ TexUtil 1.76 11. 6 2872 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½— ⅛
53⅛ 21⅛ Texsgif 1.20 2.4 12 644 49 47⅛ 49 + ½
85 40 Texgif pf 3 3.9 17 77 76½ 77 + ⅛
9⅝ 3⅛ Texfi Ind 15 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝
30 22⅛ Textron 1.80 6.3 6 335 28⅞ 27⅞ 28⅝+ ⅛
32½ 24½ Textr pf2.08 6.9 5 30 30 30 — ⅛
26¼ 20¼ Textr pf1.40 5.7 2 24½ 24½ 24½— ⅛
58 31⅛ Thiokol 1.55 2.9 8 115 54 53⅛ 53⅛—1
47⅛ 38½ ThmBet 1.72 3.8 12 42 46 45⅛ 45⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ Thomln .56b 5.5 5 50 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
32⅝ 22⅝ ThmJW 1.80 5.7 7 19 31½ 31⅛ 31⅛
17¼ 10⅛ Thrifty .72 6.3 8 75 11⅛ 11⅛ 11½
42½ 20⅛ Tidwatr .90 2.3 14 177 38⅞ 36⅛ 38⅛+ ⅜
27⅛ 16½ TigerInt .80 3.6 7 205 23⅛ 22½ 22½— ½
53⅛ 35⅛ Timeln 1.66 3.3 10 285 52⅝ 50⅝ 50⅞—1⅛
38⅛ 26½ Timl pfB1.57 4.3 24 36⅝ 36 36⅛—1⅛
39⅛ 28 TimesM 1.44 4.0 8 46 36 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅛
63½ 48⅛ Timkn 3a 5.3 6 34 57 56½ 56⅝— ⅛
46½ 21⅛ ToddSh 6 47 38⅝ 38 38⅝+1
25⅝ 15 Tokheim .70 3.4 9 105 21 20½ 20⅞+ ⅛
21⅛ 16⅛ TolEdis 2.20 14. 6 108 16⅛ d16 16¼— ⅛
23½ 16⅛ TolEd pf2.36 14. 2 16½ 16½ 16½
21⅛ 16 TolEd pf2.21 14. 6 16 d15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
12 8½ TonkaCp 6 25 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
11½ 8⅛ TootRol .40b 4.8 5 15 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 16⅛ TeroCo .88 5.2 6 203 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 — ⅛
31½ 26⅛ Tosco n 914 28½ 27½ 27⅞— ⅛
30⅛ 18⅛ TovRUs n 12 82 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
35⅝ 15⅛ Tracor s .40 1.3 11 186 30⅛ 29⅝ 30⅛— ⅛
23½ 16¼ Trane 1.04 4.8 8 295 21⅝ 21¼ 21½— ⅛
38¼ 28⅞ TranUn 2.36 6.3 8 99 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 13⅝ TW Corp 8 2269 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 4 TWCp wt 666 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 14½ TWC pf 2 14. 8 14⅝ d14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
17 12¼ TWC pf1.90 15. 65 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝
32⅝ 20⅛ TWC pf 2.66 13. 25 21⅛ 20⅝ 21 — ⅛
20⅛ 16 Transm 1.12 6.7 5 370 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
21⅞ 15⅝ Traninc 2.04 13. 17 15⅝ d15½ 15⅝— ⅛
48⅝ 23 Transco 1.24 2.7 15 1974 45½ 42⅝ 45⅛+1¼
58½ 50¼ Transco pf3.87 5.4 126 57⅝ 56½ 57⅛+ ¼
14½ 6⅝ Transcn .60 8.4 12 36 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
100⅛ 84⅝ TrG pf 10.32 12. z40 85⅛ 85⅛ 85⅛— ⅛
25½ 18 TrGP pf2.50 14. 20 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
18½ 10⅝ TrnsOh .40b 3.7 3 19 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
27½ 19⅛ Tranwy 1.80 7.4 5 50 25 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
44⅛ 33 Travlrs 2.48 6.8 4 1256 37⅝ 36½ 36⅝—1⅛
21⅛ 16⅝ TriCon 2.14e 11. 172 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝— ⅛
29⅛ 23 TriCn pf2.50 11. 9 23 23 23
4 2⅝ TriSoM 4 76 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
11⅛ 7⅝ Trialnd .30r 3.6 6 2 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
24⅛ 16⅝ TriaPc 1 4.7 8 41 21⅛ 21¼ 21¼— ⅜
17¼ 7½ Trico .20 1.3 14 132 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
30½ 16½ Trintyln s.60 2.1 14 281 28⅝ 27⅛ 28 — ½
17½ 12⅝ TucsEP 1.52 12. 6 629 12⅝ d12 12¼— ⅛
53 34⅝ TCFox 1.40a 3.1 7 161 45⅛ 45 45 — ⅜
22⅛ 17⅛ TwinDs 1.10 6.0 5 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
37½ 16¼ TycoLab 1 3.1 8 280 33½ 32⅝ 32⅝—1⅛
17⅝ 14 TylerCp .50 3.3 6 48 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅜
56⅝ 31¼ Tymshr 19 52 u57⅛ 56⅛ 57⅛+1

— U-U-U —

29⅞ 19½ UAL 1 5.1 1125 19⅝ d19¼ 19½
28⅝ 17½ UGI 1.76 6.3 8 6 28 27⅝ 28
18⅛ 12 UMC 1.20 9.4 6 125 13½ 12½ 12¾— ⅜
3½ 2⅛ UMET Tr 70 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
29¼ 16¼ UNCRes .50 2.2 8 399 23⅝ 22¼ 22¼— ¼
39½ 20½ UVInd 18c 6 182 26 25⅝ 25⅞
15⅝ 10¼ Unarco .88 6.3 5 5 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
67¼ 56⅝ UniNV 4.40e 7.3 5 2 60¼ 60¼ 60¼—1⅛
52½ 41¼ UCamp 2.60 5.6 7 125 47¼ 46¼ 46⅝
47⅝ 35⅝ UnCarb 3 6.9 5 422 43⅝ 43¼ 43⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅛ UnComr .20 2.2 21 9 8⅞ 9
9⅛ 4⅝ UnionCp .32t 5.4 6 41 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
14½ 11 UnElec 1.44 13. 6 265 11⅛ d10⅞ 10⅞— ¼
45¼ 33 UnEl pf 4.50 14. z110 32½ d32 32 —1
79⅝ 60 UnEl pfL 8 13. z240 60 60 60
22½ 16 UnEl pf 2.13 14. 3 15⅛ d15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
27½ 22½ UnEl pf2.72 12. 4 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
62½ 33 UOilCl s1.30 2.2 10 1407 60⅛ 58½ 58½—1
98 55⅝ UPacC 2.80 2.8 12 1592 u101 94⅝ 99⅛+2½
7⅝ 3½ Uniroyal 660 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
64⅝ 30⅝ Unirval pf z940 31¼ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅜
14¼ 8⅛ UnBrnd .25e 1.8 7 605 14 13½ 14 + ⅛
13 10⅛ UBrd pf1.20 11. 15 11 10¾ 10⅞— ⅛
74⅝ 35½ UEnRs 3.04 4.2 8 113 72½ 71⅛ 72¼— ⅛
30⅛ 18⅛ UnGrIv .24 1.2 6 262 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
25⅛ 20¼ Ullium 2.48 13. 5 40 21 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅜
32⅛ 13½ UnitInd .90b 3.2 10 31 29¼ 28½ 28½— ⅛
22 10⅞ UnitInn .22 1.0 8 101 21¼ 21 21 — ⅛
12⅝ 9½ UJerBk 1.04a 10. 4 35 10⅛ 10 10⅛
7⅝ 5 UnMM n .87 6 5⅝ 5⅝
6½ 1⅛ UnPkMn 99 5⅛ 5 5
37⅝ 22⅝ UnRefg s.80a 2.6 4 28 30⅝ 30¼ 30⅝— ⅜
20½ 14⅛ USFoS 1.82e 9.6 37 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅞— ⅜
12½ 6½ USAir 3 268 7⅞ 7½ 7⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 16½ USAir pf1.87 11. 61 17½ 17 17½
41⅛ 31 USFld 2.40 6.8 4 622 37⅛ 35⅛ 35½—1½
37⅝ 27 USGyps 2.40 7.9 4 194 31 30 30⅛—1⅛
33½ 24 USGy pf1.80 6.5 1 27½ 27½ 27½
17⅛ 9 USHom .52 3.4 4 335 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅜
10½ 7⅝ USInd .76 8.6 5 423 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
18⅛ 11⅛ USLease .52 3.7 6 64 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ US Rlty 69 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝
23⅛ 17½ USShoe 1.48 8.5 4 25 17⅝ 17½ 17½
25⅛ 16⅝ USSteel 1.60 8.0 377 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
37⅛ 29½ USTobc 2.08 6.7 9 19 31 30⅝ 31 + ⅛
52⅝ 35⅛ UnTech 2.20 4.7 7 1204 47⅝ 46½ 47⅛— ⅛
66¼ 47½ UTch pf3.87 6.5 92 60 59¼ 59½—1⅛
27⅝ 23 UTch pf2.55 11. 203 24 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
21⅞ 15⅛ UnlTel 1.52 9.8 6 414 15⅝ d15⅛ 15½— ⅛
26½ 19½ UnlT 2pf1.50 7.9 2 18⅝ d18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
39 19⅛ Unitrod .50 1.3 14 100 37⅝ 35⅛ 37½+ ½
15 6⅝ Univar .56 4.6 6 56 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅜
20 12¼ UnivFd .96 7.6 9 104 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
24½ 16⅝ UnLeaf 1.32 7.0 7 48 19⅛ 18⅛ 18⅝— ⅜
49⅝ 40 Upjohn 1.72 3.7 9 344 47½ 46⅝ 46⅞+ ⅛
28 21 USLIFE .68 2.9 6 411 23⅛ 23 23⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 7¼ UslifeFd .96a 12. 25 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
19½ 15⅛ UtaPL 1.76 12. 7 320 15⅝ d14⅝ 15⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 23½ UtPL pf2.80 12. 18 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
22½ 18⅛ UtPL pf2.04 11. 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛

— V-V-V —

22 16⅛ VF Cp 1.60 7.5 5 44 21⅛ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
39 17½ VSI Cp .72 2.4 8 49 31 30⅝ 30½— ⅜
23⅛ 10⅛ Valero n 1965 20⅞ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ¼
9½ 5⅛ Valleyln .40 5.2 14 150 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝
15 11⅛ VanDrn 1 7.8 4 30 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
35⅛ 15½ Varlan .40 1.3 12 294 32⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛—1⅛
15½ 7⅝ Varo .40 3.0 10 125 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
51⅛ 17½ Veeco .60 1.3 14 39 47⅝ 47 47⅝— ⅝
24⅝ 23⅛ Veeco wi 8 24 23⅝ 24 — ⅜
6⅝ 4¼ Vendo 7 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛
13⅛ 9⅛ VestSe 1.36e 14. 44 9⅝ d 9½ 9⅝
45½ 25½ Viacom .32 .8 16 49 39½ 38⅝ 39 — ⅜
14⅛ 10⅛ VaEPw 1.40 13. 7 1087 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
79 56½ VaEP pf7.72 14. z70 56½ 56½ 56½
95 67 VaEP pf8.60 13. z100 66⅝ d66⅝ 66⅝— ⅜
99 72 VaEP pf9.75 13. z80 73 72½ 72½— ½
28½ 21⅛ VaEP pf2.90 13. 10 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
78⅛ 59 VaE pfJ7.72 13. z90 58⅝ d58½ 58⅝— ⅛
75 54 VaEP pf7.20 13. z100 54 54 54
29⅛ 11⅛ Vornado .60 2.8 29 151 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
37 30⅝ VulcnM 2 5.6 7 13 36 36 36

— W-W-W —

19 11⅞ Wabash .60 4.2 5 101 14⅛ 14 14½+ ⅛
21 15⅛ Wachov .86 5.0 6 118 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅛
55⅛ 42½ Wach pf2.20 4.8 2 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ WachRty 47 23 5⅛ 5 5⅛
36⅝ 23 WalMrt .30 .9 14 77 33 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅜
35¼ 24⅝ Walgrn 1.50 4.7 7 50 32 31⅛ 31⅝— ⅛
34⅝ 23⅛ WlkrH g s1.40 4.2 11 1214 33⅝ 33 33⅛— ⅛
30½ 23⅛ WallBus 1 3.4 7 14 29⅛ 29 29¼— ⅛
28⅝ 20¼ WalMu 1.60 6.3 4 17 26 25½ 25½— ⅜
35⅛ 26⅛ WaltJm 1.80 6.6 5 252 27½ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅜
11⅛ 9¼ WaltJ pf 1 11. z600 9½ d 9 9 —1
38 28 WaltJ pf1.60 5.6 19 28½ 28½ 28½— ½
12⅛ 6⅝ WardFd 8 145 7 d 6⅝ 7 — ⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ Warnaco .80 5.2 5 446 15⅝ 15 15⅛— ⅛
87½ 23⅛ WarnS 1.80 2.1 14 84 86⅛ 85⅛ 85⅛—1⅛
57⅝ 32⅛ WrnCom s 1. 1.9 5 483 54⅞ 53⅝ 54 —1⅜
25⅛ 17⅛ WarnrL 1.32 6.6 8 1291 20⅛ 19⅝ 20 — ⅜
27½ 21⅛ WashGs 2.40 11. 8 22 21⅛ d20⅞ 21 — ⅛
39 23⅛ WshNat 1.40 5.9 5 55 24⅛ d23⅛ 23⅝— ⅛
45 31½ WasN pf2.50 8.3 3 30⅛ d30⅛ 30⅛—1⅛
23⅛ 18½ WshWt 2.16 12. 7 44 18⅝ d18⅛ 18⅝— ⅜
47 27⅝ WasteM .70 1.7 14 2217 41⅛ 40⅝ 41 — ⅛
37 18⅛ WatkinJ .40 1.2 14 40 32½ 31½ 32⅛+ ⅜
7⅛ 4⅛ WayGos 17 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ⅛
25¼ 10⅛ WebbD .20 1.7 11 186 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝
33⅛ 25¼ WellsF 1.92 8.0 4 1504 25 d23⅛ 23⅝—1⅜
17⅛ 11⅛ WelFM 1.25e 10. 7 35 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
48⅛ 37 WPenP pf4.50 12. z110 38 37⅛ 37⅛+ ⅛
37½ 27¼ WtPtPe 2.80 8.1 5 186 34⅝ 34½ 34½— ⅛
14 10 WstcIT g.80 72 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
12 7⅛ WnAirL .40 4.7 3 229 8⅝ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
30⅛ 21½ WAir pf 2 8.6 15 24 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
35 23⅛ WnBnc 1.64 5.8 5 374 28⅝ 28¼ 28⅝— ⅛
48⅛ 27⅛ WnCoNA s.32 .7 20 292 u49⅛ 47⅝ 49 + ⅜
38 24⅛ WnCo pf2.12 5.8 24 36½ 36 36½
67⅛ 36 WPacl 23.75e 2.6 4 14 39⅛ 39 39 — ⅜
26⅝ 16⅛ WUnion 1.40 5.8 424 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛
56 40½ WnUn pf4.60 9.0 2 51 51 51 —1
11 8⅛ WUn dpf1.18 14. 30 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
23⅛ 18 WUTI pf2.56 14. 6 18½ 18½ 18½
27 16½ WestgEl 1.40 6.1 6 988 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
38⅛ 25⅛ Wstvac 1.50 4.3 8 52 34⅝ 34½ 34⅝— ⅛
37⅝ 26½ Weyerhr 1.30 3.8 9 839 35 34½ 34⅝— ½
49⅛ 37⅝ Weyr pf2.80 6.2 78 45½ 45¼ 45¼— ⅛
39⅛ 26¼ WheelF 1.40 3.8 10 74 37 36 36⅛— ⅜
39⅝ 29½ WheelF pf 2 5.3 2 37½ 37½ 37½— ½
24⅛ 15 WheelPit 1e 4.6 2 30 22⅛ 21½ 21¾— ⅛
50 42⅛ WhelPit pf6 14. z70 43½ 43½ 43½—1
41½ 34 WhelPit pf5 14. z410 35½ 35 35 — ½
22½ 17⅛ Whirlpl 1.40 7.9 6 126 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
27⅛ 19⅛ WhitC 1.40 6.0 5 88 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
9½ 4⅛ WhiteMt 4 676 7½ 7 7½+ ⅛
26½ 12⅛ Whittak 1 4.1 7 742 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝— ⅜
17⅛ 13⅛ Wickes 1.04 6.9 4 103 15⅛ 14⅝ 15 — ⅛
13⅛ 6⅛ Wiebldt .44 5.5 11 16 8⅛ 8 8
40½ 17⅛ Williams 1.10 3.0 15 1844 37⅛ 35⅛ 37⅛— ⅜
15⅛ 7½ WilshrO .07r .5 52 137 15 14½ 15 + ⅛
33⅛ 25½ WinDx 1.68 6.4 8 666 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝— ⅜
3⅝ 1⅛ Winnbgo 150 189 3⅛ 2⅞ 3
11⅞ 6⅛ WinterJ .87e 14. 17 29 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
27 19½ WisEP 2.38 12. 6 924 19½ d19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
103½ 76½ WisE pf8.90 12. z10 76 d76 76 — ½
89½ 69 WisE pf7.75 11. z60 69⅛ 69⅛ 69⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 19⅛ WisGas 2.04 11. 6 60 19⅛ d19 19 — ½
27½ 22½ WisG pf2.55 11. 8 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅜
20⅛ 14⅛ WiscPL 1.84 12. 6 61 14⅝ d14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 15⅛ WiscPS 1.72 11. 5 58 15⅛ d15 15⅛
33 20⅛ Witco 1.40 4.6 6 95 30½ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
16½ 10 WittrR .80 5.3 6 167 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛— ⅜
14⅛ 8⅝ WolvrW .44 3.3 7 178 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½— ⅛
24⅝ 14⅛ Wometc .66 3.4 9 62 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛
47⅛ 25½ WoodPt .64 1.4 22 104 45⅝ 44⅝ 45⅛— ⅛
32 19 Wolwth 1.60 6.9 4 196 23⅝ 23⅛ 23¼— ½
44 28 Wolw pf2.20 6.7 6 33 33 33
9½ 4⅛ WorldAir 6 59 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝— ⅛
80 64 Wrigly 2.88a 3.8 8 11 75⅝ 75⅛ 75½
11⅛ 7⅝ Wurlitzr 69 12 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 11⅛ Wylain .80 3.1 12 35 25⅝ 25½ 25½— ⅜
27 26⅝ Wylain wd 4 25⅝ d25⅛ 25⅛—1⅛
17 7½ WylelLb s.40 2.6 9 149 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛
8⅝ 4 Wyly 18 125 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛

— X-Y-Z —

69⅛ 52¼ Xerox 2.80 4.5 9 2161 62⅝ 61¼ 62
28⅝ 14⅛ XTRA s .64 3.1 4 100 20⅝ 20⅛ 20½— ⅛
35⅛ 14½ Yatess .20 .6 7 129 33½ 31½ 32⅛+ ⅜
25 15 ZaleCp 1.08 5.0 5 58 22 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅜
37⅛ 12⅝ Zapata .48 1.3 15 994 u39⅛ 35⅛ 38 +2
14⅛ 9⅛ ZayreCp 4 76 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
15½ 9⅛ ZenithR .60 6.4 9 266 9½ 9¼ 9⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 14½ ZeroCp .48 2.0 10 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼
21⅛ 14½ Zurnlnd .92 4.6 7 95 20 19½ 20 + ¼

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune
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Tokyo Exchange

February 22, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	173	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	192
Asahi Glass	360	Mitsubi Chem.	242
Canon	655	Mitsubi Corp.	694
Dai Nip. Print	534	Mitsubi Elec	204
Fuji Bank	411	Mitsui Co.	365
Fuji Photo	507	Mitsukoshi	441
Hitachi	259	Nippon Elec.	404
Honda Motor	607	Nippon Steel	137
C. Itoh	444	Sharp	595
I.H.I.	151	Sony Corp	1,670
Japan Air L.	2,570	Sumitomo Bank	412
Kansai El. Pwr.	897	Sumitomo Chem.	143
Kao Soap	393	Sumitomo Metal	160
Kawasaki Steel	144	Taisho Marine	276
Kirin Brewery	408	Takeda	510
Komatsu	343	Teijin	154
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine	619
Matsu El. Ind.	699	Toray	234
Matsu E. Wks	550	Toyota	818

New Index: 469.08; Previous: 469.82
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,783.32; Previous: 6,776.51

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	24.60
Albert Heijn	73.10
Algembank	286.00
Amrobank	59.60
A'Dam Rub	4.38
Fokker	27.40
Heineken	66.10
H.V.A.	45.50
Hoogovens	21.30
K.L.M.	67.20
Nat. Nedder	110.90
Pakhoed	52.10
Philips	19.60
Robeco	176.50
Rolinco	155.50
Rorento	105.30
Royal Dutch	166.30
Unilever	115.70
Van Ommer	219.70
VMF-Stork	34.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 83.70
Previous: 85.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,170
GBL (B.lamb)	1,650
Cockerill	345
Electrobel	5,700
GB-Inno-BM	2,450
Hoboken	3,170
Petrofina	5,940
Ph. Gevaert	950
Soc. Generale	1,700
Solvay	2,360
Un. Miniere	966

Bourse Index: 160.16
Previous: 159.98

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	38.00
B.A.S.F.	147.00
Bayer	126.50
Commerzbnk	186.00
Cont. Gummi	53.00
Daimler	268.00
Demag	137.50
Deutsche Bnk	265.00
Dresdner Bnk	195.00
Hoechst	123.50
Hoesch	36.00
Karlstadt	242.00
Kaufhof	192.00
K.H.D.	227.00
Lufthansa	76.50
Mannesman	136.50
Metallgesell.	290.00
Neckermann	137.00
RWE.new	194.70
Schering	285.00
Siemens	277.00
Thyssen	90.00
Varta	157.50
Veba	158.90
Volkswagen	189.30

Sloman Index: 143.02
Previous: 142.20

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$14⅝
Anglo-Am	0.87
Barclays Bnk	4.41
Beecham Gp	1.25
BICC	1.73
Boots	1.83
Bowater	1.75
BAT Ind.	2.36
BOC Int'l	0.69
Brit. Pet.	3.90
Burmah	2.33
Chartered	1.71
Cadbury Sc.	0.57½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.18
Courtaulds	0.72
De Beer D	$11⅝
Distillers	1.96
Dunlop	0.67
Free St Ged	61½
GEC	3.75
GKN	2.50
Glaxo Gp	2.42
Gt Un St	3.84
Guinness	0.94
Hawker-Sidd	1.68
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.88
Imps	0.83
Marks & Spen.	0.90
Metal Box	2.50
Plessey	1.36
Randfontein	$77.00
Rank Org.	2.19
Royal Dutch	37⅝
R.T.Z.	4.38
Shell	3.78
Thorn (A)	3.12
Tube Invest.	2.96
Ultramar	4.84
Union Carb.	$15⅝
Vickers	1.27
War L3½	32 3/16
West Deep	$42½
West Driet	$80½
West Hold	$67.00
Woolworth	0.66½
ZCI	0.46

F.T. 30 Index: 454.28
Previous: 457.60

Milan

Bastogi	685.00
ERBA	2,810.00
ErcMarelli	382.00
Fiat	1,975.00
Finsider	92.50
Generali	50,020.00
IFI	2,575.00
Italgas	800.00
Italsider	275.00
LaRinas	129.25
Montedis	180.25
Olivetti	1,616.00
Pirelli	2,095.00
Snia Visco	636.00

BCI Index: 94.19
Previous: 94.43

Paris

Air Liquide	510.00
BSN	1,002.00
Carrefour	1,826.00
Cim Lafarge	250.10
Cie Bancaire	352.00
CFP	283.00
CGE	356.00
CCF	160.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,495.00
Ferodo	340.00
Gen Occident	316.50
Imetal	114.10
L Oreal	711.00
Mach Bull	69.00
Michelin	810.00
Moet Henn	539.00
Moulinex	82.00
Paribas	228.00
PUK	111.50
Penarroya	115.40
Perrier	279.80
Peugeot	252.00
Rh Poulenc	134.60
Saclior	30.25
St Gobain	133.10
Suez	276.00
Telemecan	825.00
Thomson	229.50
Usinor	15.00

Agefi Index: 139.38
Previous: 140.69

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,345
Buehrle	2,880
B Bovert	1,870
Ciba Geigy	1,250
Cr Suisse	2,465
Fisher	875
HolfRochN	6,250
Nestle	3,525
Sandoz	4,050
Ste B. Suisse	420
Sulzer	2,925
U.B. Suisse	3,780

SBC Index: 346.90
Previous: 347.90

India Inflation at 22.9%

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (AP) — Inflation in India is running at a 22.9 percent annual rate, an official statement said yesterday.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 21, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
59428	Abti Prce	$24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ¼
4500	Acklands	$16½	16¼	16½	
13505	Agnico E	$14½	13½	14¼	+ ¼
2000	Agra Ind A	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
78393	Alta Gas A	$29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
100	Alta Nat	$73	73	73	+ 3
500	Algo Cent	$22¼	22	22	— 1
3200	Andres W A	$12½	12½	12½	
2450	Argus C pr	$7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
2650	Asbestos	$36½	36	36	
7380	Atco A	$20½	20	20	— ½
73993	BP Can	$57	50½	51	+ 4
8556	Bank N S	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
100	Beth Cop	$25½	25½	25½	— ½
21825	Bralor Res	$26⅝	25⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
550	Bramalea	$20½	20	20	
20380	Brenda M	$36½	35	36½	+ ⅛
2650	BCFP	$29	28½	29	+ ?
3555	BC Phone	$16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
7905	Brunswk	$14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
200	Budd Can	$8	7⅝	8	
7485	CAE	$17⅝	16¾	16⅝	
11560	Cad Frv	$23¼	23	23	— ½
3628	Cal Pow A	$49	47¼	48⅝	+1⅛
8970	Camflo	$21⅛	20½	21¼	+ ⅜
27350	C Nor West	$22½	20	21½	
675	C Packrs	$35	35	35	+ ½
8410	Can Perm	$17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
2150	Can Trust	$21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
1060	C Tung	$31½	31	31	+ ¼
13475	CCablesy A	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
2380	Cdn Cel	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
190	CGE	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
19610	CI Bk Com	$25	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
73141	CP Inve	$48½	46⅝	47	
5707	Cdn Tire A	$28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
3250	C Utilties	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
913	Candel Oil	$75	75	75	
3845	Cara	$19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
2850	Cassiar	$13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
46795	Celanese	$8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
18875	Cherokee	$15¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
100	C Holiday I	$18	18	18	
4415	Con Distrb	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
131208	Cons Gas	$31½	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅜
4800	Con Fardy	380	365	365	—20
3300	Conwest	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
218653	Coseka R	$31½	28⅛	29⅝	+ 2
6700	Craigmt	$7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
1500	Crush Intl	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
12225	Cyprus	$24¼	23⅝	24	
113875	Czar Res	$18⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30360	Doon Dev	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
41037	Denison	$50	48	48⅝	+1⅛
25810	Dicknsn	$13⅝	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
18495	D Bridge	$17	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
3625	Dofasco A	$39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
2035	Dom Store	$20	20	20	
4400	Du Pont A	$32	31⅝	32	+ ½
9000	Dylex L A	$10½	10	10	— ⅜
5895	Electhom A	$7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
1300	Emco	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
18000	Falcon C	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
23226	Fibro Nik A	$139	132¾	134	+ 3
2000	Fed Ind A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20400	Francana	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
664	Fraser	$19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
500	Fruehauf	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
14800	G M Res	$7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
17640	G Distrb A	$12½	12	12	
87980	G Distrb w	$5⅝	5	5	
18925	Gibraltar	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
100	Goodyear	$21½	21½	21½	+1½
2100	Graft G	$16	16	16	
21775	Granduc	410	390	410	+20
4487	GL Forest	$65	62	65	+ 3
529	Greyhnd	$28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
8600	Hard Crp A	300	280	300	+ 5
4325	Hawker	$17⅝	17½	17½	
955	Hayes D	$10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
3988	H Bay Co	$31⅝	30¼	31	+ ⅞
30330	IAC	$10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
1458	Indal	$13⅛	13	13	— ¼
340	Indusmin	$21	20½	20½	— ⅜
520	Inland Gas	$13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
103	Int Mogul	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
13700	Intpr Pipe	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
675	Inv Grp A	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	
2100	Ivaco	$19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
1733	Jannock	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
241872	Kaiser Re	$37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
14425	Kam Kotia	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6160	Kelsey H	$27	25½	27	+ 2
75661	Kerr Add	$19⅝	18⅝	19	+ 1
58945	Labatt A	$24⅝	24	24	— ¼
1900	Lab Min	$51	50	51	+ 1
4920	Lacana	$11⅝	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
1900	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4213	LL Lac	$8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5025	Lob Co A	425	405	425	+ 5
3369	Lob Co B	425	425	425	+ 5
2400	MICC	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
376	Mclan H A	$25	25	25	— ¼
3467	Est Mirtic	345	305	310	+ 5
25705	Mitel Corp	$22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ½
2785	Molson A	$29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
500	Molson B	$27½	27½	27½	
30217	Moore	$36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
7600	Murphy	$29½	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
10	Nat Trust	$25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
440303	Noranda	$30⅝	27⅝	30⅛	+2⅝
135005	Norcen	$40	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
2835	Nowsco W	$57⅝	57½	57⅝	+1½
87344	Oakwood P	$24⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
62240	Ocelot B	$33⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
7765	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11650	Pamour A	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	
1560	PanCan P.	$80	77½	78	
17250	Pembina	$12	11½	12	+ ½
7805	Petrofina	$59½	56⅝	59	+ 2
97911	Peyto Oils	$22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
2150	Pine Point	$37⅝	37	37⅛	+ ½
27500	Place G	360	345	360	
26320	Placer	$69½	67¾	69	+1½
93651	Ram	$28	22½	24⅝	+2½
2945	Redpath	$18	17½	17½	— ½
208	Rd Stenhs A	$9	9	9	+ ¼
2100	Reichhold	$14⅝	14¼	14½	
50858	Revnu Prp	200	190	190	— 7
2945	Roman	$64	60	62	+4½
1700	Rothman	$23	22½	23	+ ¼
93318	Sceptre	$15	14⅝	14⅝	
23530	Scotts	$7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
154157	Shell Can	$39¼	37⅝	39¼	+2⅝
63597	Sherritt	$18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
200	Sigma	$56	56	56	
1510	S Sears A	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2845	Slater Stl	$17⅝	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
2650	Southm	$35	34½	35	+ 1
1250	St Brodcst	$12	11⅝	12	
35014	Stelco A	$31½	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
3966	Steep R	$5⅝	495	5⅝	+82
36105	Sulpetro B	$22¼	20⅛	20⅝	—1¼
3332	Suncor pr	$28	27⅝	27⅝	
1400	Tara	$16½	14½	16½	+ ⅛
4650	Teck Cor A	$38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ 1
40640	Teck Cor B	$38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
11370	Tex Can	$95	85½	95	+10
4325	Thom N A	$15	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
18915	Tor Dm Bk	$27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
1480	Traders A	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8289	Trns Mt	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
160406	Trinity Res	$12½	11¾	12	
14897	TrCan PL	$27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
32970	Turbo Cl B	$24	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
30550	UGas A	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ¼
23175	Union Oil	$43⅛	42½	43¼	+1¼
55281	Un Asbstos	$7½	7	7¼	+ ⅜
4423	U Keno	$49	46¾	48⅝	+3⅛
15500	U Siscoe	$14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
2485	Un Carbid	$33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
4600	Van Der	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12201	Versti Cor	$27⅝	26½	26½	—1½
6100	Vestgron	$19⅝	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
3550	Weldwod	$23⅛	23	23	
14725	West Mine	$20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
200	Westmhse	$45	45	45	+ 2
4033	Weston	$28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
7560	Woodwd A	$26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
16950	Yk Bear	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛

Total sales 15,870,000 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 21, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
354	AlgomaSt	$39	38¼	39	+ ⅛
93179	Bnk Mont	$25⅛	25	25¼	
2067	Con Cml	$13½	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
3125	Con Bath	$18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
12350	Dom TxtA	$16	15⅛	15⅝	
13500	FCA Int	280	275	275	—10
5000	Imasco	$45	45	45	+ ⅛
7080	Power Co	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
1700	RollandA	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
2342	RollandB	$45½	45⅛	45½	+ ½
59343	RoyTrstco	$14	13½	13½	

Total Sales 2,260,107 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	N.A.	411.33
Toronto	2,148.00	2,144.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 22, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond .... SF 657.30
—(d) Conbar .... SF 664.00
—(d) Grabar .... SF 705.00
—(d) Stockbar .... SF 816.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.56
—(d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 4.11
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.74

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $9.02
—(w) High Interest Sterling £85.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $22.46
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.78
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $28.76

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses .... SF 305.75
—(d) Canasec .... SF 588.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 58.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 65.26
—(d) Energie-Valor .... SF 114.25
—(d) Ussec .... SF 524.00
—(d) Europa-Valor .... SF 116.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra .... DM 17.50
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 60.20

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd $2.18

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $36.49*
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $69.03
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $20.62
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $34.80
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $69.28
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $21.09

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $43.49
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$12.87
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.63
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $10.86
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund $14.82
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $12.92

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.58
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $26.91

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth .... SF 477.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 277.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.88

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $58.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parton Sw. R Est .... SF 1,506.00
—(r) Securswiss .... SF 1,036.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor .... SF 359.25
—(d) Intervalor .... SF 53.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 222.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 242.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 60.25
—(d) Universal Fund .... SF 74.46

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 24.25
—(d) Bond Invest .... SF 54.00
—(d) Convert-Invest .... SF 63.50
—(d) Eurit Europa Sh. .... SF 142.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. .... SF 104.50
—(d) Globinvest .... SF 60.00
—(d) Pacific Invest .... SF 72.50
—(d) Rometac-Invest .... SF 423.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh. .... SF 354.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 207.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta .... DM 35.20
—(d) Unifonds .... DM 14.33
—(d) Unirak .... DM 48.73
—(d) Uniglobal .... DM 62.56
—(d) Unispecial I .... DM 61.35
—(d) Europafonds .... DM 23.03

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $11.24
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $998.69
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.98
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. .... SF 118.30
(w) CAMIT $18.22
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $16.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,375.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $279.32
(w) Citadel Fund $2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,228.65
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.25
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.58
(w) D.G.C. $52.33
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.38
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $37.33
(d) Europe Obligations .... LF 1,131.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,468.33
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $220.96
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 151.10
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 65.25
(d) Fonditalia $17.29
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... DM 37.76
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 5.66
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $439.43
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $112.68
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $122.18
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.75
(w) Intermarket Fund $174.51
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $20.99
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.80
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 33.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.06
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $12.21
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.58
(w) Japan Selection Fund $83.49
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.62
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,382.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $14.30
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $29.99
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $74.57
(w) Luxfund $33.99
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Can$ 10.25
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.13
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.53*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.90*
(w) N.A.M.F. $91.41
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $35.41
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,077.62
(d) Renta Fund $58.84
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 770.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.87
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.88
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 52.70
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.21
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 89.30
(w) Talent Global Fund $14.75
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $51.82
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $71.13
(w) Transpacific Fund $32.04
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 32.28
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $4.05
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $102.01
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $458.10
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $18.35
(w) Worldwide Securities $102.31
(w) Worldwide Special $2,134.94S/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

European Gold Markets

February 22, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	643.50	630.00	—35.00
Zurich	647.50	637.50	—25.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	642.11	638.07	—1.66

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 22, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	16 1/16 - 16 3/16	8 ½ - 8 ⅝	3 ½ - 3 ⅝	17 ⅝ - 17 ⅞	12 ⅞ - 13 ⅛
2 M.	16 ¼ - 16 ⅜	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	4 ½ - 4 ⅝	18 - 18 ¼	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜
3 M.	16 ¼ - 13 ½	8 ⅞ - 9	5 5/16 - 7/16	18 ⅛ - 18 ⅜	13 ¼ - 13 ½
6 M.	16 ⅜ - 16 ½	9 1/16 - 9 3/16	5 ½ - 5 ⅝	18 - 18 ¼	13 ⅝ - 14
1 Y.	16 - 16 ⅛	9 ⅛ - 9 ¼	5 9/16 - 11/16	17 ¼ - 17 ½	13 ¾ - 14

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
AREA Representatives Eastern Europe		Philip Morris Europe.	Switzerland Extensive Travel	Comm. + sales exp. pref. Eastern Europe. Fluent Engl. + German, Russian advantage.	Philip Morris Europe S.A., Pers. Dept. JI/AR, Brillancourt 4, 1006 Lausanne, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 14-2-80
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	-	Int'l Group (marine equipment)	-	Broad exp. gral. management capital equip. + sales world markets.	Box B 1512, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 14-2-80
GROUP CONTROLLER	According to qualificat. + experience	Dominion Textile Inc. (Canadian Company)	Paris (European Hq.)	Cert. chartered accountant, Int'l exp. Fluent English + French.	Box B 1,515, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 19-2-80
LEAF TOBACCO BLENDER	Rewarding	Int'l Cigarette Company.	Headquarters	30-40 yrs; 10-15 yrs. exp. tobacco business (Virginia). Fluent Engl., good French and/or German.	John Fearn, Management & Executive Selection, C.P. 255, 1009 Pully, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 19-2-80
Fin. Executive, Economist, Agronomist	Good	Gulf Development Co. Ltd.	Overseas projects.	Pref. under 35, overseas exp. + add. qualif. Incl. languages.	The Secretary, Gulf Development, Co. Ltd., 128 Park Lane, [illegible] W1Y 3AE	I.H.T. [illegible]
COMPANY LAWYER	According to qualifications.	Medium size int'l group.	London	30-35 yrs. exp. comm. law on int'l basis, fluent Engl. + French.	Box B 1518, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 19-2-80
EXPLORATION MANAGER	Commensurate with experience	Petromaya S.A.	Guatemala City	Qualif. geologist, 15 yrs. gral. exploration + prod. exp.	J. Jerome Williams, 10 Blackhills, Esher, Surrey KT 10 9JW.	Sunday Times 17-2-80
DIRECTEURS DE TRAVAUX	-	Sté d'ingénierie, fabrication et de montage (groupe international).	France (étranger 70%)	Ingénieurs bonne exp. chantier. Anglais indispensable.	Jacques Tixier S.A., 7, rue de Logelbach 75017, Paris, France.	Le Monde 20-2-80
GENERAL MANAGER	c.£25,000	Jean de Smith & Partners Ltd., (Advanced Office Systems).	London area	40-55 yrs. exp. market. & sales electronic office equip., exp. major position int'l org.	Ian Barrow, Tel. 01-487 4371 or 41 Gloucester Place, London W1, England.	Financial Times 21-2-80
EUROPEAN AUDIT MANAGER	Up to £15,000 + car	Fortune 500 co. (operations mary, engin. prod. + chemical.	near Manchester + European travel.	Qualified account., manager level int'l firm Exp. U.S. account., + and Europ. lang.	Coopers & Lybrand Ass. Ltd. Management Consultants, Shelley House, Noble Street, London EC2V 7DQ, England.	Financial Times 21-2-80
MARKETING KOORDINATOR	-	Kairys	Solingen + Reisen	Vertriebsorientierter Praktiker, Englisch, Französisch.	Gesellschaft für Personal-Beratung, Benrathstr. 22, 4000 Düsseldorf 12, Tel.: (0211) 626553, Germany.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 16-2-80
SENIOR LOG ANALYST	Appealing + benefits	Marathon Oil U.K.	London Int'l Oper. Dept.	Grad. engin., math. or physics, 10 yrs. exp. log analyst + management capabilities.	Bruce Rhodes, Marathon Oil U.K. Ltd., 74 Mary-Pebone Road, London NW1 5AT. Tel.: 01-486 0222, England.	Sunday Times 17-2-80

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 22, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,199.00	1,201.00	1,236.00	1,238.00
3 months	1,219.00	1,220.00	1,256.00	1,257.00
Cathodes: spot	1,148.00	1,151.00	1,186.00	1,190.00
3 months	1,180.00	1,185.00	1,221.00	1,222.00
Tin: spot	7,520.00	7,540.00	7,520.00	7,530.00
3 months	7,625.00	7,630.00	7,610.00	7,620.00
Lead: spot	503.00	505.00	496.00	499.00
3 months	483.00	484.00	486.00	487.00
Zinc: spot	378.00	380.00	390.00	392.00
3 months	390.00	391.00	402.00	403.00
Silver: spot	1,440.00	1,445.00	1,495.00	1,505.00
3 months	1,450.00	1,470.00	1,515.00	1,520.00
Aluminium: spot	921.00	922.00	933.00	935.00
3 months	934.00	935.00	946.00	947.00
Nickel: spot	3,080.00	3,090.00	3,040.00	3,060.00
3 months	3,180.00	3,185.00	3,160.00	3,165.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	250.00	241.00	242.00	243.00	256.00	257.00
May	271.00	256.00	256.00	256.20	265.75	266.00
Aug	275.00	259.00	259.25	259.50	270.00	270.50
Oct	N.A.	262.00	261.50	262.05	273.50	274.00
11,056 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,380	1,355	1,362	1,365	1,399	1,400
May	1,406	1,380	1,382	1,385	1,426	1,428
Jly	1,433	1,408	1,412	1,413	1,446	1,448
Sep	1,454	1,435	1,437	1,440	1,466	1,467
Dec	1,490	1,475	1,475	1,478	1,497	1,503
Mar	1,512	1,502	1,503	1,507	1,515	1,530
May	1,535	1,535	1,520	1,550	1,535	1,550
4,428 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,524	1,500	1,515	1,520	1,494	1,498
May	1,565	1,542	1,563	1,565	1,537	1,538
Jly	1,605	1,565	1,601	1,605	1,560	1,561
Sep	1,636	1,587	1,635	1,638	1,585	1,586
Nov	1,651	1,600	1,646	1,650	1,593	1,595
Jan	1,601	1,400	1,600	1,455	1,575	1,600
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,650	1,655	1,560	1,595
7,840 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,470	2,370	2,371	2,375	— 64
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,375	2,390	— 60
Aug	2,480	2,395	2,388	2,390	— 67
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2,395	2,410	— 80
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,390	2,410	— 80
Dec	2,445	2,445	2,440	2,445	— 60
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,450	2,475	— 55
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,460	2,500	— 60
1,100 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,285	1,275	1,270	1,280	— 15
May	1,305	1,286½	1,290	1,298	— 20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	—	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,326	—	— 14
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,352	1,365	+ 2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	1,375	+ 5
27 lots					

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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 22, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9375	4.405	110.03 *	46.93 *	0.2379	—	6.772 *	116.88 *	35.255 *
Brussels (a)	28.565	65.03	16.25475	6.9295	3.5125 *	14.7475	—	17.256	5.21275
Frankfurt	1.76	4.004	—	42.63 *	2.166 x	90.86 *	6.158 *	106.05 *	32.10 *
London (b)	2.2775	—	4.0015	9.401	1,847.00	4.41	64.94	3.777	12.45
Milan	812.25	1,851.10	462.65	197.27	—	420.49	28.474	490.80	148.40
New York	—	2.26725	0.5685	0.2426	0.1231 *	0.5161	0.035	0.6018	N.A.
Paris	4.1275	9.3895	234.55 *	—	5.0725 x	213.19 *	14.4365 *	249.02 *	75.30 *
Zurich	1.65975	3.77525	94.31375 *	40.18285 *	0.2042	85.64905 *	5.80535 *	—	30.30265 *
ECU	1.42149	0.623735	2.49969	5.87218	1,154.68	2.75215	40.6049	2.35968	7.78764

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.034	Belgian fin. franc	29.395	2.1152	Irish £	0.4728	0.0796	Schilling	12.570
0.8678	Canadian $	1.1524	0.0257	Israeli £	38.925	0.4639	Singapore $	2.1555
0.1828	Danish krone	5.4718	3.655	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2736	0.2393	Swedish krona	4.178
0.0209	Escudo	47.803	0.2043	Norw. krone	4.895	0.2672	U.A.E. dirham	3.743
0.2686	Fin. mark	3.723	0.0149	Peseta	66.915	0.004	Yen	247.48
0.2023	Hong Kong $	4.943	0.2975	Saudi Riyal	3.3615			

£ Sterling: 1.07875 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 22, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	8½	8¾
AFAProt	7¼	8¼
AVMCo	3¾	4½
Accuray	7¼	7¾
AddisnW	9¼	10
AdvRoss	5⅝	5¾
AlexAlex	28½	29¼
Alicolnc	34	36
AllynB	11¼	12¼
AFinCp	30½	31½
AFurn	5⅝	5⅝
AGreet	11⅞	11¼
AIntGo	59¼	60¼
AMicros	27⅝	28⅛
AWeldng	33½	34½
Amterr	3 11-16	3 15-16
Anodite	11	11¾
AnheusB	25⅝	26⅛
AntoCo	9⅞	10⅛
ArdenGp	4	4⅞
AsdColo	23¼	24
AtlGsLt	13⅞	14¼
BairdCp	10½	10⅞
BangHE	11¾	12¼
BkamRt	17	17½
BasicRs g	14⅛	14¾
BassIFr	17½	18¼
BavlsMk	12⅞	12⅞
Beeline	10	10⅞
BefzLab	35¼	36
BibbCo	16½	17½
BirdSon	17½	19
Birtchr	2½	2⅞
BlkHillP	26	26¼
Bonanza	3⅝	4⅛
BrookS	43	46
BrwTom	48½	49¼
Buckbee	9⅛	9⅝
Buckeye	22½	23½
BurnupS	9¼	10⅛
CalWtSv	30	31½
ConradH	3	3½
CapSwC	17	17½
CapInAir	3¼	3⅞
CareCp	9⅝	10⅝
CnVIPS	13¼	13⅝
ChmLea	36	38
ChesUtl	12	12¾
Cirtico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	32¼	33½
CitzUtB	30⅝	31½
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	6⅝	7⅛
ComClH	33	33½
CmlShr	15	16½
CmwTel	17	19
ConPop	61¼	62¼
CrosTre	34¼	34¾
CullrFed	2	2¼
Cyclitron	13	14
DanlvM	32¼	33
DtaDes	22	22¼
DavtMat	19	21
DeklbAg	37¼	38
DeLucC	35¼	36
DelConT	10¾	11¼
DeweyEl	2⅝	3½
DioCrvs	24	25
DixnCru	39¼	40¼
Doculel	12¼	12⅝
DollrGn	10½	11
DoylDB	25¾	26½
DunkinD	11¼	11¾
Duriron	17½	18½
EatnVnce	6½	7¼
EconLab	22⅞	23⅛
ElPasEl	8¾	9⅛
ElderBe	6½	7¼
EleNucl	8	8½
ElModul	7½	9
EnrDev	16½	17½
Enhwistl	3½	4¼
EatOil	60	61¼
Fabrih	2	2⅛
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBosm	16½	17¼
FtEmpS	12½	13
FtWnFin	4¾	5
Flickar	12⅞	13⅛
FloatPnt	16¼	17½
FloWatU	13-16	1 1-16
ForestO	34⅞	34⅞
Formigli	2⅞	3½
FrankCo	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	15½	16¼
GnRlEst	10	11½
GnReins	84	86
GovEFn	8¾	9½
GreenM	11¼	11⅜
GrevAdv	49	51
Glfinist	17½	19
Gvrodyn	6	6¾
Hardwke	7	8
HrpRow	9⅝	10⅛
HarpGp	34¼	35
HartfNl	14⅞	14⅞
HenrdF	26¾	27½
Holobm	3	3½
Hoover	12¼	13¼
HorizRs	3¼	3¾
HyattInt	27	31
IMSInt	31¼	32
Intrainal	8	8¾
IntelCo	71½	72½
IntrcEnr	7½	8½
IntmtGs	14¼	14¾
InBkWsh	11⅞	12¼
IwaSoUt	22⅞	23⅛
JamWP n	5	5¾
Jamsbv	18⅞	19½
JiffyFd	⅞	1¼
JoslynM	17¾	18½
KalsSt pf	16¼	17
Kalvar	3⅝	3¾
Kaman	24	24¾
KmpAm	10¼	10⅞
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	44½	46
Keuffel	22½	23½
Kimball	16⅜	17¼
KingInt	5½	6½
KnapeV	16⅜	17¼
Kratos	19⅞	20¾
Lanceln	22½	23½
LandRes	3⅞	4⅜
LaneCo	22¼	23¼
LidStar	7⅝	8⅛
LinBcst	43½	44½
Logetrn	14	15
MSIDat	9¼	9¼
ModsGE	12⅞	13⅛
MagellPet	13¾	14½
MairRt	2⅞	3¼
Mallkrt	30½	31½
MoulLP	27	28½
McCorm	25⅝	26⅛
McQuay	9½	10¼
MidsxW	18	19
MdldCap	8¼	9
MidlRes	2	2⅞
MidlBks	28½	29½
Millipr	34⅜	35½
MissVlG	16⅜	17⅛
Molex	41½	42¼
ManfCol	6⅞	6¾
MoorePd	24½	25½
MorgRes	1	1⅛
MotClub	3½	4
Mueller	33½	34½
NorgCp	25	27
NwldRE	14¾	15¾
NJNGas	15	15½
NielsnA	29½	30
NielsnB	29	29½
NoCarGs	15⅝	16¼
NoEOl un	89	90½
NwtNGs	15⅞	16¼
NwstPS	14½	15
Noxell	19½	20
OgilvyM	23½	24¼
OhFerro	9¾	10¼
OtterTP	18½	18¾
PCAInt	9¾	10¼
PabstB	12½	12¾
PcGaR	18¾	19½
PauleyP	27	27¾
PeerMI	10½	11
PenaEnt	13¾	14½
Petrolit	45½	46½
Pettibon	24¼	25¼
PierceSS	8⅞	9¼
Pinkrtn	39	40½
PionHiB	21⅞	21⅞
Plastine	1	2
Possis	5	5¾
Progrp	1⅛	1¾
PbSvNC	11¼	11⅞
PurtBen	16	16⅞
PutDCop	12¼	13¼
QuakrCh	23¼	24¼
RopenPr	10½	11
Raychm	58½	60½
Raymnd	30½	31½
RoadEx	24½	25¼
RobbMy	58	60
Roselon	3¼	4¼
Rouse	18⅛	18⅞
RusStov	16	16½
Sadlier	4½	4¾
ScanOt	2⅜	2⅞
ScripH	64	69
Svcmst s	24½	25½
Shawmt	40¼	41¼
SolidSIS	12	12¾
SColWtr	11	12
SwEISv	14	14¾
SwnEnr	40	41
Standyn	24	24¾
SldRegs	27¼	28¼
StanHP	23	24
SterlSt	6	6½
StrowCl	26½	28
SuperEl	9⅞	10¼
TIME DC	5¼	5¾
Tampax	32	32¾
Tandem	51	51¾
TecumP	69	71
Tennant	27	28½
Tiprary	22⅞	22⅞
TricoPd	40	43
TravGld g	10¼	10¾
TysonFd	10⅞	11¾
UnMcGil	14¼	15¼
USSurg	29½	30¼
USTrck	16¼	16¾
UVaBsh	26	26½
UpPenP	13¼	14
VanDus	13¼	14
Velcro g	9¼	9⅞
VideoCp	6	6½
VaNBsh	13¾	14¼
WshEnr	16¼	16⅞
Weldtrn	1¼	2½
WellsGa	7¾	8¾
WlnMlg	3⅞	4⅞
WmorC	25¼	26
WoodLot	23¼	24
WrghlW	4⅛	4½
ZionUtn	25	26

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 22, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Inc	1,469,300	40	+1¼
Gulf Oil	898,900	51¾	+1
Mobil s	877,800	77	+2
AmerT&T	678,800	49	+ ⅛
StdOil Cal	632,700	77⅝	+4⅛
Occident Pet	529,300	31	
SearsRoeb	478,200	16½	— ⅛
Itel Corp	471,400	4	— ½
IBM s	456,700	66	— ¼
PhillipsPet	425,700	54⅝	+ ⅛
ArmsingCrk	396,200	14	
StdOil Ind	394,600	118¼	+4
Exxon	391,200	65¼	+1⅛
Texas Intl	384,400	24	+1½
Allied Chem	319,300	55⅝	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	48.21	58.26
Advanced	372	434
Volume Up (millions)	15.32	17.84
Declined	1,165	1,134
Volume Down (millions)	28.50	35.41
Unchanged	362	351
Total issues	1,899	1,919
New highs	24	53
New lows	220	187

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	863.31	877.47	855.80	868.77	+0.25
20 Trn	286.57	293.44	283.89	289.00	—0.15
15 Util	110.45	111.77	109.30	110.93	Unch.
65 Stk	316.45	322.13	313.54	318.55	Unch.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	65.80	—0.23
Industrials	—	—	76.45	—0.19
Transp.	—	—	58.09	—0.31
Utilities	—	—	35.59	—0.14
Finance	—	—	59.91	—0.81

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 21	192,008	366,196	1,189
February 20	171,998	364,577	1,720
February 19	213,055	502,889	1,595
February 15	121,010	253,714	952
February 14	169,237	377,350	2,028

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	299,400	30⅜	+ ⅛
GulfCan g	249,600	152	+2
ImperOilA g	227,900	46⅛	+ ½
DomePetr gs	178,600	69¼	— ½
Goldfield Cp	170,900	3½	— ⅛
Champ Ho	147,700	1⅞	
GtBas Pet	140,600	22⅝	+ ⅞
RangerOil s	120,300	28⅝	+ ⅜
BowValley g	109,200	49⅜	— ½
Landmk Ld	102,700	18	+2

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.19	7.26
Advanced	N.A.	232
Volume Up (millions)	2.38	3.23
Declined	N.A.	411
Volume Down (millions)	2.84	3.29
Unchanged	N.A.	204
Total issues	N.A.	847
New highs	N.A.	37
New lows	N.A.	25

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
299.45	293.43	296.57	—0.92

Italian Politician Seized

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 22 (AP) — Men firing pistols kidnapped druggist Giuseppe Gulli, 62, a Christian Democratic councilman in the Calabrian provincial government, as he drove on a country road near here last night.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
15⅝	12½	AAR s	.40	2.9	9	17	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ¼
5⅞	3¾	AAV	.20	5.0	5	6	4	4	4	
9½	7¼	APS	.44	5.4	6	27	8⅛	8	8⅛	
12⅞	5⅝	AVC			3	22	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅝
15	4½	AZL			21	189	12⅞	12	12⅝	— ½
8⅛	4¼	AZL pf	.48	6.3		13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2¾	1⅛	AcmePr				15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17	10⅝	AcmeU	.34	2.5	13	10	13¾	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Action				18	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16½	8⅝	ActonCp	.30b	2.1	9	23	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12	AdmRes n			17	51	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	AdmRus s	.12	.6	18	70	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
56	19⅞	AdobeO	.20	.4	40	68	55¼	53	53¼	—2¼
2⅞	1⅛	AegisCp			13	142	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
27¾	13¼	AeroFlo	.50	2.0	5	10	25½	25	25	— ¾
8¼	2⅛	Aeronca				36	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8	5⅝	AffilCap	.10e	1.3		1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
6⅞	4⅞	AffilHsp	.28	5.9	10	11	4¾	4¾	4¾	
19⅝	17¾	AffilPub s	.64	3.7	7	3	17⅝	d17½	17½	— ⅜
7	4¼	AfterSix	.08i		10	107	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	AirExpr n			13	133	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
7½	3½	AlskAir	.30r	7.7	7	74	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16½	5¾	Alcoloc	.20	1.6	10	47	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+ ¼
9¼	6½	AllianT	.73t	11.	8	1	6½	6½	6½	
10	5⅝	AlmySt	.20r	3.4	11	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	AlohaAir	.10e	1.8		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25¼	7½	Alphaln	.10	.5	17	33	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
17	9⅝	Altamil	.32	2.8	4	25	11½	11	11¼	— ¼
1½	¾	Altec			23	27	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
44⅝	16⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.4	27	962	28⅜	27⅞	28	+ ¼
20¾	8⅛	AmAgro s	.20	1.2	16	22	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
13⅞	7¾	AmBilt	.30e	3.4	5	11	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
46½	26	AmBrd wt				11	26½	d25½	25½	—1½
12½	8⅜	ABusPd	.44	4.0	6	7	11	11	11	
16⅝	9⅝	AContrl	.60	4.8	6	x3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
27	7½	AGarPd	.34	1.2	10	21	u27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Alsraeli s			2	125	3⅛	3	3	
19⅞	7½	AMzeA	.48	2.7	11	122	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ½
19	7½	AMzeB	.48	2.9	10	24	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
77¾	15⅝	AmMtg	62c		2	29	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
12¾	4½	AMdBld s			12	112	6	5⅝	5½	— ½
17⅝	8⅝	AMotIn	.36	2.3	7	114	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
46½	27⅞	AmPetf	2.50	6.0	5	59	43½	41½	41¾	—1⅝
2⅝	1¾	AmPlan Cp			4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅞	8¼	APrecs	.40	3.6	7	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
11⅞	5¾	AScrE				128	10½	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	10¼	AmSeal	.40	2.7		12	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	AmTec	.64	8.7	5	22	7⅞	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
16½	12	AndrJcb n			17	67	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ½
9	3	Andrea	.36	5.4	13	7	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
25¼	12½	AngloC	.21e	.8	12	291	25	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅞	Anthony	.44b	5.0	3	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
13⅝	7½	ApIDta	.16	1.3	16	41	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
55	20⅝	AqutCd g	.47			622	52¾	49½	51⅞	
5	1⅞	Armatrn				6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	ArrowA	.20	2.6	5	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	6⅞	Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	13½	Asamer g	.40			528	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	
6⅞	13-16	AskinSvc				30	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
20½	7⅛	Astrex			10	5	20	20	20	
9½	2⅞	AtlsCM	.16e	2.5	13	647	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	AtlasCp wt				62	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
7¼	4⅛	Audiotr	.16	2.6	7	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
33⅞	18½	Augat s	.40	1.3	17	38	32	31⅞	31¾	— ⅛
8¼	1⅛	AutoTrn				13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
52¼	33½	AutoSw	1.20	2.3	14	1	u52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
13⅛	4⅝	AVEMC	.40	3.7	9	25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
20¼	16	Avondl	1.20	6.4	9	9	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ½
		— B—B—B —								
1⅞	13-16	BRT				5	1	1	1	
13⅝	9⅝	Badger	.80	6.6	6	13	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
6	3⅝	Baker	.20	4.0		62	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅞	BaldwS	.32o	4.0		7	8	8	8	
25⅝	16¾	BanFd	1.72e	7.4		31	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
2½	1⅛	Bangor wt				116	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
17⅞	8¼	Banlstr g				29	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	— ¾
1⅞	⅞	Barclay				58	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
6⅛	3½	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	17	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13⅞	5	BarnesE			16	21	10¼	10	10	
24⅝	8⅛	Barnwl	.20	.9		50	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅞
13⅝	6	BarryR s	.16	2.0	14	46	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Bartons				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅞	2⅞	BaruchF			53	80	17	16⅜	17	
8⅝	5½	BasRsNY n			32	98	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	BelsctR			29	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
28¾	15⅝	BnfStA s	.40	1.6	6	32	25⅞	25	25	—1⅝
28⅝	17	BnfStB s	.40	1.5	6	4	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
10½	3	BergEnt			5	18	5⅛	5	5	— ½
15¼	7	BergnB	.32	2.4	8	63	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
25	13⅝	BrgB pf	1.15	5.1		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
3⅞	1⅛	BernzO				11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Berven				6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2	BetnCp			11	8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
13¾	5¾	Beverly	.24	2.2	12	266	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
12½	8¼	BicPen	.48	4.5	8	47	10¾	10¾	10⅝	— ⅜
5½	4⅛	BillyKid n			3	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20⅜	17¼	BlnkMf	1.20	6.6	6	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
37	16½	Blount	.64	1.7	10	194	u38½	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	4½	BodinAp				28	5⅝	5½	5½	
21¾	11⅞	BoltBer	.40	2.0	18	40	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅜
51⅝	19¾	BowVall g	.10			1092	50⅞	48⅛	49⅝	— ½
5⅝	4¼	BowlA n	.28	6.2	5	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅜	3	Bowmar			63	94	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
27	17⅝	Bowne	.60b	2.4	7	20	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
14⅝	8	BradfdN	.26	2.1	9	98	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Branch	.20	4.1	7	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	5¼	Braniff wt				2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
26¾	16	Brascan	1.20	5.2	11	177	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
32¼	20⅜	BraunE			25	21	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	8⅝	Breeze	.57t	3.6	6	50	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	15⅝	BristBr	.60	2.0	14	5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	BroDart	.20	4.4	9	24	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
27⅝	10⅝	BrookeP s	.40	1.6	10	53	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	—1
19⅛	2⅛	BrownCo wt				19	u19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	31	BrnFB	1.24	3.2	11	53	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	
4½	3⅝	BrnF pf	.40	10.		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3¼	Buildex			4	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Burgess				23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23½	9⅛	Burnsin	.60	3.0	10	95	20	19½	19⅝	
		— C—C—C —								
29	12	CK Pet	.16	.6	39	630	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅛	CDI			4	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	CHB Fd	.57b	8.6	8	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.3	6	165	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	9¾	CRS	.36	2.5	5	6	14½	14⅛	14⅜	
27½	16⅝	CSE	1.40b	7.3	5	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
9	3⅝	CagleA			18	27	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
25	17	Caldor s	.50	2.4	9	44	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
56½	30¾	CalPIC	3	4.7	6	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ¼
39½	18⅞	Camco	.30	.8	13	35	38⅛	37⅝	38	
8¼	4⅝	Compntl g			3	20	5	5	5	— ⅛
14⅜	5⅛	CmpChb g				167	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
28¼	9⅝	CdnHmst g				280	26¼	25¼	25⅞	— ⅜
22⅛	7⅝	CdMarc g	.44			22	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	14	CdnMer g				99	u28¼	24⅝	26¼	+1⅝
13	9⅝	CanOcc g	.24			455	u13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	+1⅛
4⅝	2⅞	CapitlFd	.20	5.2	9	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅝	CoroEn s	1.20	5.6	5	5	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
55¼	40	CoroPL pf	5	12.		z30	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
6¾	3⅛	CarrolDv	.05e	1.0	8	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21¾	18⅛	CasFd	1.40b	8.7		13	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
15	9	Cavitrn	.12t	.8	15	25	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	CelluCft			7	11	4⅛	4	4	
35⅝	27⅞	CenMPw	2.50	12.		270	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
8	5⅝	CentSe	.70e	12.		6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7½	4½	ChryFd	.10e	1.6	3	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	14½	CenUtl	1.40	5.5	6	45	25⅜	24⅞	25½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Celet	.12	1.7	11	84	7⅝	7	7⅝	
2¼	1	ChampHo				1477	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	

(Continued on Page 13)

Chicago Futures

February 22, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.44	4.46	4.42½	4.43¾	—.01½
May	4.57½	4.59½	4.55	4.57¼	—.01¾
Jul	4.65	4.66½	4.62	4.64¾	—.00¾
Sep	4.76½	4.77½	4.73½	4.76½	—.00¼
Dec	4.93	4.96	4.91½	4.95¾	+.01¾
Mar	5.09	5.11½	5.08	5.11½	+.01½

Sales Thur. 13,751. Total open interest Thur. 57,420, up 64 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.69¾	2.69¾	2.67	2.67¼	—.02
May	2.82½	2.83	2.80¾	2.81	—.02
Jul	2.94	2.94¾	2.92½	2.93	—.01½
Sep	3.03	3.03¾	3.02½	3.03	—.00¾
Dec	3.13	3.13	3.11¾	3.12½	—.00½
Mar	3.23¾	3.24½	3.23¼	3.24	—.00½

Sales Thur. 37,844. Total open interest Thur. 172,715, up 473 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.42	6.42½	6.35½	6.41½	—.03¼
May	6.66	6.66	6.58¼	6.65¼	—.03¾
Jul	6.88	6.88	6.80¼	6.86¾	—.03¾
Aug	6.96½	6.96½	6.90	6.96¼	—.03¼
Sep	7.05	7.05	6.98	7.03¼	—.04¾
Nov	7.16	7.18	7.10	7.15¾	—.04½
Jan	7.35	7.35	7.28	7.34	—.04
Mar	7.52½	7.54½	7.48	7.53¼	—.03¾

Sales Thur. 22,688. Total open interest Thur. 110,753, up 545 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	177.10	177.30	175.00	176.20	—1.30
May	183.30	183.30	181.20	182.40	—1.20
Jul	189.00	189.00	186.60	188.20	—1.20
Aug	191.20	191.20	190.00	191.00	—1.30
Sep	195.50	195.50	193.10	193.50	—2.10
Oct	197.00	197.00	195.00	195.50	—2.00
Dec	200.50	200.50	197.60	199.10	—2.30
Jan	203.50	203.50	200.80	201.20	—2.80
Mar	206.50	206.50	205.50	206.50	—2.50

Sales Thur. 6,930. Total open interest Thur. 54,989, off 412 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	22.90	22.93	22.90	22.82	— .11
May	23.50	23.55	23.27	23.50	— .05
Jul	24.01	24.05	23.76	24.02	— .03
Aug	24.35	24.35	24.08	24.31	— .04
Sep	24.65	24.65	24.35	24.60	
Oct	24.80	24.85	24.60	24.85	+ .05
Dec	25.10	25.15	24.90	25.05	— .15
Jan	25.20	25.20	25.00	25.15	— .15
Mar	25.65	25.65	25.40	25.53	— .15
May	25.90	25.90	25.70	25.87	— .11

Sales Thur. 7,091. Total open interest Thur. 61,847, off 201 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.38½	1.38½	1.36½	1.37	—.02¾
May	1.48¼	1.48½	1.46½	1.47	—.02
Jul	1.57¼	1.57½	1.55¾	1.56¼	—.01½
Sep	1.64¾	1.64¾	1.63	1.63½	—.01¾
Dec	1.74½	1.74½	1.74¼	1.74¾	—.01¾

Sales Thur. 517. Total open interest Thur. 4,723, off 70 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	71.47	72.15	70.35	70.35	—1.50
Jun	73.45	73.85	72.35	72.35	—1.50
Aug	73.45	73.82	72.05	72.05	—1.50
Oct	72.27	72.47	70.80	70.87	—1.40
Dec	73.50	73.75	72.07	72.10	—1.40
Feb				72.50	—1.25

Est. sales 29,848; sales Thur. 25,504. Total open interest Thur. 57,950, up 210 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	84.90	84.90	83.65	83.65	—1.50
Apr	85.75	86.10	84.52	84.60	—1.42
May	86.05	86.40	84.82	84.90	—1.42
Aug	85.90	86.25	84.87	84.87	—1.50
Sep	84.90	85.30	83.50	83.80	—1.50
Oct	84.60	84.75	83.50	83.50	—1.50
Nov	85.70	85.70	84.75	84.75	— .95

Est. sales 3,198; sales Thur. 2,388. Total open interest Thur. 13,376, off 103 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Apr	37.25	37.45	36.60	36.70	— .70
Jun	41.00	41.27	40.45	40.50	— .52
Jul	41.92	42.10	41.35	41.42	— .50
Aug	41.55	41.70	40.85	40.87	— .65
Oct	40.85	41.22	40.65	40.70	— .12
Dec	43.50	43.70	43.10	43.17	— .43
Feb	45.30	45.80	45.30	45.32	— .38
Apr				44.85	— .10

Est. sales 4,804; sales Thur. 9,371. Total open interest Thur. 25,751, off 97 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	39.45	39.85	38.30	38.40	—1.32
May	40.75	41.20	39.70	39.75	—1.37
Jul	42.10	42.65	41.10	41.30	—1.25
Aug	42.00	42.10	40.50	40.67	—1.25
Feb	51.85	52.80	51.10	51.10	— .90
Mar	52.10	52.10	51.85	51.90	— .60

Est. sales 9,847; sales Thur. 9,371. Total open interest Thur. 23,954, up 115 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	42.60	43.25	42.60	42.73	+ .15
Jun	45.00	45.25	44.90	45.25	+ .10
Jul	45.05	45.05	45.05	45.05	+ .05
Aug	45.00	45.10	44.90	45.10	+ .40

Est. sales 108; sales Thur. 8. Total open interest Thur. 750, up 2 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
(old contracts)					
Mar	53.60	54.05	53.50	53.50	+ .30
Apr	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	+ .25
May				51.50	
(new contracts)					
May				51.50	
Jun				54.25	
Jul				55.30	
Sep	60.50	61.00	60.50	61.00	+ .90
Oct				56.00	
Nov				58.50	
Dec				60.50	
Jan				58.20	

Est. sales 12; sales Thur. 10. Total open interest Thur. 142, off 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	217.50	219.00	214.50	215.40	— .90
May	223.00	226.00	220.60	224.70	+2.50
Jul	226.70	230.70	224.80	228.90	+2.50
Sep	231.00	235.20	228.00	234.00	+3.50
Nov	228.50	231.50	225.80	230.30	+2.00
Jan	214.20	216.40	212.20	214.50	+1.50
Mar	217.50	220.50	217.50	217.50	+ .40
May	223.50	223.50	222.20	222.20	+ .70

Est. sales 6,148; sales Thur. 6,295. Total open interest Thur. 11,617, off 1,189 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	189.30	193.00	188.50	192.80	+3.00
May	191.50	196.80	191.30	195.30	+3.00
Jul	194.50	199.10	194.50	198.50	+2.90
Sep	197.50	201.00	197.30	200.70	+2.70
Nov	197.00	201.50	196.80	199.50	+2.20
Jan	202.50	202.50	202.00	202.00	+2.50
Mar	201.00	203.00	201.00	202.00	+1.00
May				205.00	+2.00

Sales Thur. 749. Total open interest Thur. 3,522, off 152 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	85.85	86.71	85.85	86.24	+ .03
Jun	86.12	86.87	86.06	86.59	+ .27
Sep	86.40	87.20	86.30	86.97	+ .27
Dec	86.94	87.64	86.85	87.52	+ .38
Mar	87.15	87.90	87.15	87.75	+ .35
Jun	87.39	88.03	87.35	87.86	+ .33
Sep	87.44	88.17	87.44	87.85	+ .18
Dec	87.52	88.20	87.50	87.96	+ .26

Est. sales 21,541; sales Thur. 13,026. Total open interest Thur. 27,016, off 516 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	66-15	69-02	66-15	68-29	+58
Jun	66-01	68-14	65-22	68-03	+53
Sep	66-05	68-17	65-24	68-00	+57
Dec	66-14	68-29	66-07	68-18	+52
Mar	66-25	69-08	66-19	68-06	+29
Jun	66-25	69-08	66-19	68-06	+28
Sep	67-00	69-09	66-20	68-04	+31
Dec	66-20	69-06	66-13	68-05	+32
Mar	66-24	69-03	66-10	68-10	+40
Jun	66-19	69-00	66-12	68-22	+55
Sep	66-16	68-29	66-09	68-19	+54

Sales Thur. 8,089. Total open interest Thur. 58,073, off 958 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	84.20	84.92	84.05	84.20	— .22
Jun	84.50	85.25	84.35	84.55	— .30
Sep	85.13	85.80	84.85	85.35	+ .05
Dec	85.80	86.75	85.75	85.80	— .45
Mar				86.05	— .40

Sales Thur. 138. Total open interest Thur. 385, off 3 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	63-13	66-13	62-27	66-10	+61
Jun	63-24	66-27	63-15	66-26	+63
Sep	64-18	67-17	64-05	67-16	+66
Dec	65-06	68-05	64-24	68-05	+65
Mar	65-15	68-17	65-14	68-17	+66
Jun	65-08	68-21	65-04	68-18	+63
Sep	65-25	68-22	65-25	68-18	+67
Dec	65-19	68-22	65-19	68-16	+66
Mar	65-25	68-21	65-23	68-20	+71
Jun	65-23	68-20	65-23	68-18	+70
Sep	65-24	68-19	65-24	68-18	+71

Sales Thur. 19,754. Total open interest Thur. 66,617, up 348 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2760	2.2780	2.2600	2.2615	—245
Jun	2.2650	2.2685	2.2515	2.2540	—225
Sep	2.2560	2.2620	2.2480	2.2480	—240
Dec	2.2600	2.2600	2.2440	2.2440	—185

Est. sales 5,489; sales Thur. 3,243. Total open interest Thur. 14,579, off 481 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8696	.8718	.8663	.8686	—40
Jun	.8750	.8782	.8729	.8752	—29
Sep	.8849	.8862	.8777	.8777	—33
Dec	.8875	.8875	.8820	.8830	+30
Mar	.8885	.8850	.8850	.8850	+40

Est. sales 5,596; sales Thur. 6,671. Total open interest Thur. 13,380, up 1,797 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5707	.5714	.5694	.5707	— 36
Jun	.5807	.5819	.5794	.5808	— 32
Sep	.5919	.5920	.5879	.5895	— 42
Dec	.6000	.6000	.5975	.5980	— 32

Est. sales 4,272; sales Thur. 2,836. Total open interest Thur. 11,271, up 768 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar				.24510	
Jun				.24580	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0. Total open interest Thur. 34, unchanged from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6070	.6083	.6049	.6057	—88
Jun	.6220	.6233	.6200	.6206	—79
Sep	.6350	.6390	.6335	.6338	—89
Dec	.6512	.6512	.6480	.6486	—84
Mar				.6616	—84

Est. sales 3,871; sales Thur. 2,172. Total open interest Thur. 10,203, off 46 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

February 22, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.35	5.35	5.25	5.23	—0.07
Apr	5.84	5.84	5.59	5.59	—0.24
May	6.70	6.70	6.42	6.46	—0.26
Nov	7.57	7.60	7.37	7.46	—0.18

Est. sales 686; sales Thur. 417. Total open interest Thur. 4,515 off 39 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	169.50	170.49	169.00	170.10	+ 1.64
May	177.00	178.50	177.00	177.58	+ 1.48
Jul	183.50	185.25	183.00	148.72	+ 3.44
Sep	189.40	192.02	189.00	191.91	+ 3.89
Dec	188.70	190.79	187.75	190.79	+ 4.00
Mar	183.50	185.00	183.00	185.00	+ 3.00
May	183.99	185.50	183.99	185.30	+ 2.13

Est. sales 6,320; sales Thur. 5,936. Total open interest Thur. 13,495 up 229 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	23.75	24.00	21.65	21.10	— 3.25
May	25.50	25.60	24.80	24.80	— 1.00
Jul	26.30	26.40	25.66	25.66	— 1.00
Sep	26.50	26.55	26.04	26.04	— 1.00
Oct	26.40	26.45	25.99	25.99	— 1.00
Jan	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	— 1.00
Mar	26.50	26.65	25.97	25.97	— 1.00
May	26.45	26.50	25.70	25.70	— 1.00
Jul	26.50	26.50	25.75	25.75	— 1.00

Est. sales 15,675; sales Thur. 21,028. Total open interest Thur. 99,944 up 224 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	133.00	133.50	127.90	133.00	—3.00
May	136.50	136.75	132.30	136.30	—3.85
Jul	138.50	138.70	134.25	137.80	—1.80
Sep	139.50	140.00	135.75	138.60	—0.85
Dec	3,128	3,150	3,050	3,098	—0.18
Mar	3,200	3,200	3,085	3,138	—0.18

Est. sales 3,658; sales Thur. 4,751. Total open interest Thur. 8,728 off 780 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	86.00	86.80	84.25	84.60	—0.60
May	86.20	86.65	84.80	85.00	—0.55
Jul	87.30	87.60	86.25	86.55	—0.10
Sep	88.70	88.70	88.00	88.20	—0.15
Nov				89.20	—0.15
Jan	90.00	90.00	90.00	89.20	—0.50
Mar	91.80	91.00	90.90	89.70	—0.80
May	91.40	91.40	91.40	90.20	—0.80

Est. sales 400; sales Thur. 346. Total open interest Thur. 6,968 off 116 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	81.00	81.85	79.60	81.49	+0.24
May	81.85	82.85	80.70	81.98	—0.89
Jul	83.05	83.50	81.50	82.27	—1.41
Oct	77.80	78.60	77.00	78.15	—0.40
Dec	76.10	76.70	75.50	76.00	—0.50
Mar	76.50	77.20	76.20	76.60	—0.40
May	78.00	78.00	78.00	77.70	+0.20
Jul				78.00	—0.25

Est. sales 21,050; sales Thur. 17,270. Total open interest Thur. 57,977 off 1,234 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	121.80	122.30	117.50	118.00	— 9.20
Mar	124.00	124.00	122.40	122.40	— 5.00
Apr				124.20	— 5.00
May	127.50	127.50	126.00	126.00	— 5.00
Jul	129.20	129.80	128.80	128.80	— 5.00
Sep	131.00	131.30	130.20	130.20	— 5.00
Dec	133.00	133.50	131.80	131.80	— 5.00
Jan	133.50	133.50	132.00	132.00	— 5.00
Mar	134.00	134.00	132.50	132.50	— 5.00
May	133.50	133.60	133.00	133.00	— 5.00
Jul	134.00	134.00	133.50	133.50	— 5.00
Sep	134.80	134.80	134.80	134.00	— 5.00
Dec	137.00	137.30	135.00	135.00	— 5.00

Est. sales 4,600; sales Thur. 12,176. Total open interest Thur. 66,694 off 201 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	860.00	863.00	830.00	840.00	—46.00
Apr	880.00	880.00	869.20	869.20	—30.00
Jul	909.00	910.00	896.50	896.50	—30.00
Oct	941.00	950.00	939.00	939.00	—30.00
Jan	973.00	973.00	973.00	973.00	—30.00
Apr	1015.0	1030.0	1015.0	1007.0	—30.00

Est. sales 716; sales Thur. 1,465. Total open interest Thur. 7,959 up 47 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 50,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Feb	3325.0	3325.0	3100.0	3200.0	—257.0
Mar				3370.0	—100.0
Apr				3410.0	—100.0
May				3458.0	—100.0
Jul	3515.0	3515.0	3515.0	3515.0	—100.0
Sep	3581.0	3581.0	3581.0	3581.0	—100.0
Dec	3656.0	3656.0	3656.0	3656.0	—100.0
Jan	3680.0	3680.0	3680.0	3680.0	—100.0
Mar	3727.0	3727.0	3727.0	3727.0	—100.0
May				3774.0	—100.0
Jul				3821.0	—100.0
Sep	3868.0	3868.0	3868.0	3868.0	—100.0

Est. sales 10,000; sales Thur. 4,835. Total open interest Thur. 68,742 off 320 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	650.00	652.00	612.00	615.00	—41.50
Mar	637.00	637.00	634.00	632.50	—25.00
Apr	651.00	656.00	641.50	641.50	—25.00
Jun	674.00	677.50	664.00	664.00	—25.00
Aug	702.00	702.00	687.50	687.50	—25.00
Oct	722.00	722.00	710.00	710.00	—25.00
Dec	742.50	747.00	734.00	734.00	—25.00
Feb	765.50	765.00	757.00	757.00	—25.00
Apr	787.00	788.00	780.00	780.00	—25.00
Jun	803.00	803.00	803.00	803.00	—25.00
Aug	826.50	830.00	826.50	826.00	—25.00
Oct	849.00	849.00	849.00	849.00	—25.00
Dec	872.00	872.00	872.00	872.00	—25.00

Est. sales 11,500; sales Thur. 19,846. Total open interest Thur. 164,467 off 76 from Wed.

Cash Prices

February 22, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	1.37
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.46½	.45
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	348.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-102	109-110
Lead Spot, lb	.50-55	.44
Copper elect., lb	1.31¾	.87⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	8.7419	7.1988
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	32.10	7.858
Gold N.Y., oz	630.00	251.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,385.10 f	1,388.40 f
Reuters	1,778.60	1,771.40
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—24

AMIlac s, Avnet Inc, CessnaAir, EdwrdsAG, Gamb 1.75pf, HughesTool s, IUInt A, IUInt 1.36pf, KaisrAl 66pf, Kollmor s, LearPetrl s, Mobil s, NICOR 1.90pf, PioneerCp s, ProdRsh s, ReadngBates s, SEDCO Inc, StdOil Cal, StdOil Ind, Texas Intl, Tymshare, UnPacCp, WstnCoNA s, Zapata Cp

NEW LOWS—220

ARA Svc, AhmanHF, AlgLud 2.19pf, Alleg Pw, AlldStrs, Allis Chalm, AmAir 2.18pf, AmBdcst, AmEl Pw, AmSLFla, AmTT pfA, AmTT pfB, ApPw 2.35pf, ArmsingCrk, ArmstCk pf, AtlCity El, Avon Prod, BAVLedCp, Balt GasEl, BaltGE pfB, BankAmer, BkTr 4.22pf, BeatF 3.38pf, Bobbie Brks, BosE 1.17prf, Briggs Strat, BuffForge s, ButlerInt wi, CNA IncShr, Comp Soup, Capit Hold, Caro ClinCh, CaroPwLt, CentSo West, CenIll Lt, CIllLt 2.62pf, CenIll PSvc, CentTelUt, ChasMnh 6.75pf, Cinn Bell, CinG 9.30pf, CinG 9.52pf, ClevElec, ClevEl pfA, CocaBtg NY, Collins Aik, Collins Fd, Comdisco n, Comw Edis, CwE 1.42pf, CwE 1.90pf, CwE 2.87pf, ComP Svc, ConnGnIns n, CnPw 2.50pf, CnPw 5.50pf, ContGp 2pf, ContllCp, Cont Telep, CrockNt 2.18pf, Dayco Corp, Daytn PwLt, DeereCo, Delmar PLt, Delta AirL, Dennys Inc, DetE 7.36pf, DetE 2.75pfB, duPnt 4.50pf, DukeP pfF, DukeP pfG, Duqsne Lt, DuqLt 2.31pr, ElPasGs dpf, EquitLfe M, FedNat Mtg, Fidelity Fin, FidUn Bncp, FlaPowLt, Fla Pow, FreeptMn wi, GelcoCp, Gen Food, Gen Motors, GMtr 3.75pf, GPUCp, GenTelEl pf, GnTlEl pf2.48, Gen Tire, GaPw 2.56pf, GaPw 2.52pf, GaPw 7.72pf, Gillette Co, HacknskWtr s, Hall Frank, HanJhn Sec, House Fin, HseF 2.50pf, Humana 2.50pf, INACorp s, INA InvSec, Ill Power, IndMch 12pf, IndIM 2.25pf, Indpls PwLt, IntMultifd, IowaEl LtP, IowaIll GE, Japan Fnd, Jeff Pilot, JerCenP 4pf, JerCeP 8pf, Johns Manv, Kmart, KCPL 4.58pf, KCPL 2.20pf, KanGasEl, KansPL 2.23pf, Kentcky Ut, Koppers pf, LomsnSesn s, LincPlac Fd, Louisv GE, Macy pfA, McDer 2.60pf, Memorex, MhWl 2.12pf, MinnGas, Minn PwLt, MoPub Svc, MoPS 2.61pr, Montgom Se, MorganJP, Nabisco, NewEng El, NEngPw pf, NYStaEG, NYS 8.80pf, NIM 3.90pf, NoCalSL, NorInd PS, NorStaPw, NSPw 3.60pf, NSPw 4.16pf, Nwst Airl, Norton Sim, OccIP 2.30pf, OhEd 4.44pf, OhEd 4.56pf, OhEd 1.80pf, OhEd 10.76pf, OhPw 7.60pfB, Orange Rk, Pac Lghtg, PacNw Tel, Pac PowLt, Pan Am, Penney JC, PaPL 11pf, Pennzl pfB, Pillsbury, PortGen El, PortG 2.60pf, Potom Elec, PotEl 2.44pf, PotEl 4.50pf, PubSvc Col, PubS NwMx, PSEG 2.17pf, PSEG 8.08pf, PugSdPL, RCA 2.12cvpf, RCA 3.65pf, Raybestos, RecognEq n, Revlon, RevInd 4.10pf, StdBus wi, Safeway Str, StPaul Sec, SanDie Gas, SchrPlo 5.70pf, Schlitz Brw, Shellr 1.35pf, SouCaro EG, SouCal Ed, SouNEng Tl, SouthndCo, StdMotA, StatMut Sec, Tampa Elec, TexEsT pfB, Toledo Ed, TolEd 8.84pf, TWC 2pf, Transm Inc, TucsonEP, UAL Inc, Union Elec, UnEl 4.50pf, UnEl 2.13pf, UniTel, UniTel 2d pf, UtahPL, Vestaur Sec, VaEP 8.60pf, VEl 7.72pf, WaltJim pf, Ward Foods, Wash GasLt, Wash Nat, WashNat pf, Wash WatP, WellsFar Co, Wisc ElPow, WisEl 8.90pf, Wisc Gas, WiscPw Lt, Wis PubSv, WyleInc wd

People in Business

(Continued from Page 9)

Secretary General of the Banque Europeenne d'Investissement, succeeding Henri Lennert, who is retiring but will remain with the bank as a special adviser.

* * *

Regional Director for Southern Europe Bent Bjorn has been named director of 3M France, succeeding Peter Danos, who has been appointed 3M vice president for Southern Europe.

* * *

Girozentrale Vienna has named Robert Hurley its Hong Kong-based Far Eastern representative.

* * *

The Saudi International Bank has named Morgan Guaranty Vice President Andreas Prindl executive director and chief executive officer, succeeding Edgar Felton, who returns to Morgan Guaranty Trust in New York later in the year. Morgan Guaranty Vice President Barrett Petty has been named general manager of the Saudi International Bank, succeeding Alfred Vinton Jr.

* * *

S.E. Amgwerd has been appointed manager of WUH Finanz AG Basel.

China Shelf Oil Said to Be High

From Agency Dispatches

HONG KONG, Feb. 22 — Recoverable reserves of oil and gas of China's continental shelf may be between 20 and 60 billion barrels, with 30 billion barrels being a conservative estimate, said Jan Olaf Willums, general manager of the Norwegian Petroleum Industry Development Co.

Mr. Willums told a two-day conference organized by "Petroleum News" that the estimate compared favorably with such countries as Iran, but that it provided no basis for declaring the Chinese continental shelf a new Middle East. The production focus is on the South China Sea, he said, but added that production on any major scale is unlikely to be reached before the end of the decade.

In Peking, the newspaper Workers' Daily reported that Chinese geologists have found a considerable amount of gold in western Sichuan province along with silver, copper, lead and zinc.

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THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER REDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT.

		12 months	6 months	3 months
Aden (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, Ex-Community (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Austria	Sch	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	46.00	23.00	12.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ireland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£Ir	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr	520.00	260.00	149.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Other Eur. Countr. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅜	ChartMd		9	22	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
6⅝	Chmpist .28	2.7	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
17⅝	ChiRv 1.60	9.1	12	9	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
18⅝	ChiefDv g s			369	35⅝	34½	35	— ½
8⅝	ChildWld		6	45	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
6	ChilmCp .30	4.7	7	x8	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
11⅜	CircleK s.68	5.7	8	149	12	d11½	12	+ ¼
8¼	Citation .56	5.8	6	44	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
11	CityGas 1	5.4	7	4	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
3¼	Clabir .18b	3.1	10	24	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	Clousng s1.08	4.1	11	8	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
7¼	Clopay .16	2.0	12	6	8	8	8	
3⅝	CohenHat		18	53	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
3½	Cohu .16e	2.3	11	25	7	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
13⅝	Colemn 1	6.1	6	28	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
4⅝	ColCmi		61	58	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10	Colwell .60	2.5	27	316	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
29	Cominc g4.40			770	65⅝	63⅝	63⅞	—1⅜
17⅝	ComAll .50	2.5	6	230	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ½
11¼	ComA pf1.60	14.		5	11⅝	d11¼	11⅝	— ¼
14⅝	ComMtl .40b	1.6	6	131	38½	38	38⅝	— ⅜
24	Comdint s		13	150	56	54⅝	54⅝	—2⅜
1⅜	ComdrCp			53	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6¼	Compo .20	2.9	8	120	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3⅝	CompuD		7	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅝	Conchm .80	5.1		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
2¼	ConcrdF			2	2½	2½	2½	
8⅝	Condec .33t	1.8	10	88	18	17⅞	18	
2¼	ConnllyC			2	3	3	3	
7¼	ConrHm 1.53t	14.	4	10	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
3⅜	Conroy .16	2.5	6	23	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
8¼	ConsDG		67	137	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅜
8⅝	ConsRef .80	4.9	11	31	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
3⅜	ContMtl		11	25	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
5¼	Cookin .20e	2.9	5	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅛	CoopJr			10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	CoreLb .28	.7	29	8	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅝
14¼	Cornlius .80	4.7	7	12	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅜
1⅜	Courtld .17e	9.4	6	10	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
1⅞	CrestFo		7	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9½	CrestO s.16a	.8	31	135	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
24	Crompt 1.80	5.8	4	9	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
23	CrossAT 1.40	4.3	9	57	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	CwnCP s.80a	2.0	3	185	42¼	39⅝	40¼	
34¼	CwnCP B n.80a	2.2		55	37½	35⅝	36⅞	
48	CwnCP pf1.92	4.0		4	48	d47½	48	— ¼
3½	CrownC .20	5.2	7	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	Crownln s.28	3.6	4	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12¼	CrutcR .36	1.8	39	143	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
25⅝	CrystlO s		33	464	u34⅜	31¼	34¼	+3½
13⅝	CubicCp .60	2.7	8	71	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	Curtice 1.10b	4.5	7	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
1¾	Cyprus			9	3	2⅝	2⅝	
	— D—D—D —							
3⅜	DCL		7	58	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2¼	DWG .29t	8.6	4	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅝	DamonC		21	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	Damson			259	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
5⅝	DataAc n.73t	6.3	9	152	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	Datapd .30	1.5	15	324	20½	19½	20½	+ ¼
11	DayMn .75e	2.2	10	117	35½	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	Decoratr .24	8.7	11	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
12⅝	DelLabs .48	3.5	11	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
8	DelhIO .10	.3	41	221	39⅝	38	39⅝	+ ⅞
7½	DelwdF .60	6.3	8	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
20⅝	Depositr 1.60	7.0	5	14	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	
1	DesgnJw		46	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅝	DevCpA		3	23	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
14½	DevonGp s		5	z1408	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	Digicon		28	265	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1¼
1	Diodes			22	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4½	Dixilcon .30	6.5	6	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
29	DomeP g s			1786	71	67⅝	69⅛	— ½
19	Domtr g 2			69	24	23⅝	24	— ⅛
17½	DorcGs n.20	.6	10	748	34	32⅝	33⅞	— ⅜
5⅝	DghtyB n.30b	4.1	8	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
6½	Downey s.32	4.6	3	11	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
8¼	DrivHarr		7	2	16⅝	16½	16½	
7	DrFair .40	4.7	17	2	8½	8½	8½	
11-16	Dunlop .09e	6.3	8	7	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
17¼	DplxPd 1	3.7	4	30	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ¼
9	DurTst .40a	3.0	13	22	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	— ¼
3⅜	Dynictn		104	498	14⅝	14	14½	— ⅜
14¼	Dyneer s.56	4.2	6	71	14	d13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
	— E—E—E —							
10	EECO .28	1.8	12	16	16⅝	15¼	16	
15⅝	EarthRes 1.59	3.9	10	209	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛	— ¼
15⅝	EsinCo 1.20	6.8	8	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
2⅝	EazorE .24	6.9	27	3	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
1⅛	Edmos			26	1½	1½	1½	
12¼	EDO s .40	2.0	12	52	20½	20	20	— ⅝
6⅝	Ehren			370	11	10⅝	11	+1⅛
2¼	ElAudD			1	3	3	3	
16½	Electrop 1	3.7	9	12	27½	27	27	+ ¼
25⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.2	6	14	34¼	33¼	33¼	—1¼
7⅝	Elsinor n		16	186	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
6¼	EngyRs .24	1.5	21	48	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	Ero Ind			5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
12⅝	EvansAr .40b	3.1	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	Exectve		7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	— F—F—F —							
8⅝	FPA .40	2.5	2	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	Fabind s.40	3.2	3	48	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
11-16	FairfNob			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	FalrmC		36	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.3	7	23	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
13⅝	FedRt 1.40	7.0	23	27	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
5⅝	FedRes		32	399	10⅝	9½	10	
25⅝	Felmnt .25	.4	29	40	67	66¼	66½	— ⅛
12⅝	FinGen .40b	2.2	8	16	18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
14½	FISLSh 1b	7.3	4	44	14	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	Fstmrk		10	4	4	4	4	
8¼	FischrP .53t	5.5	8	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	Flagg		13	31	7¼	7	7¼	
3¼	FlanEnt		4	31	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.6	21	55	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	FlaRck .24	2.0	5	35	12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
12⅝	FlowGen		23	28	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	
10⅝	Flowers .48	4.1	7	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	FlukeJ s		16	21	26⅛	25⅝	26	
4½	Foodrm		8	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7	FooteM .20e	1.7	15	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
41	FordCan g		37	z170	45½	44½	44½	—1
10⅝	ForestC .10	.6	11	7	17¼	17	17	— ½
4⅝	ForestLab		18	34	21½	20¼	21½	+ ⅛
6⅝	FrankRt .12e	.6	26	19	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
8	Franks .36	4.0	6	2	9	9	9	
5	Friedm .24b	3.1	4	14	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	FriendFr			11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	Frionas .40	5.1	4	36	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5½	Frischs .30b	5.5	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
9	FrontA .20b	1.8	4	105	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
3⅜	FrontA wt			2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	— G—G—G —							
1½	GtExpl		11	103	4	3⅝	4	
2¼	GIT			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	GRI		16	51	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
1¼	GTI		11	43	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7	Garan .80	8.6	5	88	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
15½	GalLiet .40b	1.4	14	94	29⅝	29⅝	29½	—1
2½	Gaylrd .05e	2.1	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18¼	GelmSc s		19	34	19⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅜
3½	GnEmp .40	6.2	6	30	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
3½	GenExp			76	5¾	5	5⅛	
2	GnHous		7	91	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	Genisco		8	30	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
3⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.3	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21	Gerber s		22	46	32	31¼	31½	— ½
15⅝	GlantF s 1	5.7	5	44	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	GnlYel g.60		14	247	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	Glasrock .10	.3	46	200	u32⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
25	Glatfltr 1.40	5.7	5	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	Glamr .80b	2.6	8	8	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
8	Glosser .44	4.8	6	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2½	Gldblatt			1	3	3	3	
12½	GldNugt .08i	.3	41	490	26⅛	24⅝	25⅝	+ ½
7¼	GoldWH .64	5.8	7	42	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
⅝	Goldfield			1709	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
⅝	Gdrich wt			25	1	⅞	1	
19⅝	GormR 1.32	5.2	8	11	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅜
9⅝	GouldT 1.28	9.3	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6½	GrahMd .20	1.9	108	22	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	GrndCtl .50	5.8	7	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
6⅝	GranqrA		105	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
6¼	GtAmInd		4	15	9	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	GtBasinP			1406	22½	21	22⅛	+ ⅜
23	GtLkCh .32	.7	17	89	u45⅝	42⅝	44⅝	+1⅝
1⅞	Greenmn		14	44	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
7	GREIT .40	3.8	19	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
6⅝	GuarBk n		8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9	GuardC .60b	4.6	10	5	13	13	13	
13¼	Gulfrd s.52	3.1	3	25	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
33⅝	GlfCan g1.60			2496	157½	145⅝	152	+2
7	Gulfstrm		6	98	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
	— H—H—H —							
4¼	Hamptn .65t	12.	4	24	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
10½	Hannfrd .88	6.8	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	HanSaRt		73	31	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
25	Harland 1.20	3.0	12	117	41	40¼	40¼	—1
2¼	Harvey		8	59	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
4½	Hasbro		6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9½	Hasting .60	5.3	6	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
3½	HawaiA			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	HlthCh s		46	152	11⅝	10½	11⅛	— ½
6½	HelthM .30	4.4	4	40	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
7½	HelnWr .40a	4.8	6	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
3⅜	Helnick .10	1.2	12	59	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
1⅜	HelmMtg			12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6	HiGInc .12r	1.3	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7	Highland			5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2½	HillrAv		13	3	6	6	6	
5⅝	Hiptrnic .20	.9	23	56	21¾	20½	21½	+ ⅜
6¼	HollyCp		15	163	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ½
8¼	Hormel s		5	19	18⅝	d18	18¼	
9⅝	HornHar		34	63	33½	32⅝	33¼	— ½
7½	HornH wt			1	16½	d16½	16½	—1⅛
9¼	HospMt .40	4.3	23	10	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
6⅝	Hotel 2.10e	9.0	9	16	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
5⅝	HousRon .50b	6.5	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	HouseVl		18	36	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	HouOM .80	2.4	19	2993	31	28⅝	30⅝	+ ½
8	HouO pf1.49	6.4		173	27¼	25⅝	26½	+ ⅞
1	HowelC .40a	.8	9	101	48½	46⅝	47⅝	+1⅜
3¼	HowelPt n			64	25	24⅝	24½	
5⅝	HubellA 1.70	5.7	7	2	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
5½	HubellB 1.70	5.6	7	4	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
1½	HuckMf .36	1.3	9	14	27⅝	26¼	26¾	— ⅜
7	HudBO g2.30			341	125	119¼	121¼	—1⅝
4¼	HuntH .20	2.9	7	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅝	HuskyO g 1			145	u75½	72⅝	75⅝	+1½
	— I—I—I —							
3½	ICH .20	2.7	5	27	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
7¼	ICM 1a	6.0	13	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	IFS Ind .18	3.6	4	83	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
9¼	IMC .28	2.0	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
8	IRT Pr .90	8.0	17	14	11¼	11	11⅛	
⅝	ITI			55	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
4⅛	Implnd s.05f	.6	4	37	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1¼	ImpOil g1.40			2279	47⅝	43⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	InflightSv		13	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	Instron .40	1.3	8	42	31⅝	30	31⅝	+1
¾	InstrSys		14	828	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.2		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	IntegRes		11	39	16	15½	15½	— ½
7⅝	IntCtyGs g.32			748	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
3⅞	Intrmk s.16b	.9	7	20	18¼	17½	17½	—1
2¼	IntBnknt		8	272	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5½	IntCtrls n		18	207	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
5	IntProt .30	5.2	4	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	IntSeaw		8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
⅞	IntStrlch		20	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅞	InvestFla			29	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	Ionics		13	13	28⅝	28⅝	28½	+ ⅜
1½	IroqBrd .36	2.4	9	105	15½	14¼	14⅞	— ⅝
2⅜	Irvinind .10	2.4		27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅛	Jaclyn .40b	8.2	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17¼	10½	Jacobs .50	3.3	8	20	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50f	30.	4	16	5⅛	5	5	— ⅜
6⅝	2	Jetero .10e	1.7	16	8	6	6	6	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Jetronic		6	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	7.4		21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
18⅝	3⅜	JuniperP		102	205	16⅜	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18½	8⅝	Jupiter		3	7	15⅝	15½	15½	
		— K—K—K —							
9	4⅛	KTelin .30e	3.6	14	17	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
2⅞	1⅜	Kaisin .75c			85	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Kalistod n		18	53	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
6⅝	3¼	KapokT		18	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	KavCp .75b	3.8	8	7	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
28⅝	10⅝	KenaiCp		25	106	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
14¾	9¼	Kenwin .80a	6.7	5	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
6¼	4	Ketchm .17t	3.7	15	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co .30	5.3	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	8⅝	Key Ph n.03b	.2	79	57	20	19⅝	19⅝	
4¼	2¼	KinArk		10	34	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅝	15⅝	KingRod .40	1.3	8	63	30⅝	30	30½	— ⅜
58⅝	20⅝	KirbyEx		14	27	u59⅝	58½	59⅝	+1⅜
4⅝	2⅜	KH Mfg			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3	2	KleerVu		23	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Knogo n		17	38	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr			6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3½	LSB .23t	6.3	7	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
3¼	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.0	19	17	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	LaMaur .20	3.3	9	12	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	LaPnt		13	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	2½	LakeSh g			129	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅝	4⅛	Landmk		150	1027	u19	16	18	+2
18⅝	10⅝	LazKap n.40	2.5	7	20	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	15⅝	LeaRonl .60	2.2	10	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
6½	3	LeePh		31	33	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	LehighP		5	8	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	LeisureT		5	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	Lightlair .30	3.0	5	8	10	9⅞	10	
11	6⅛	LilliAnn .24	2.2	15	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
10½	5⅝	LincAm		11	28	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	LloydsE			22	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
6⅛	2⅛	Lodge .10e	2.4	12	311	4½	3⅞	4⅛	— ½
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	4.8	10	10	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
42⅝	14¼	LoewT wt			195	38½	37½	38¼	
22⅝	11¼	Logicon		71	77	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	18½	LaGenS 1.05	3.4	9	3	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
11⅜	3⅝	LundyEl		10	16	8⅝	8½	8½	
11¼	6⅝	Lydall .70	8.9	6	37	8¼	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	LynchCp		4	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
3	1½	Lynnwear		5	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		— M—M—M —							
6½	4⅛	MPO		5	3	5	5	5	
5¼	1¼	Macrod		58	182	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅝	16½	MePS 1.84	11.	4	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16¼	9⅝	Magood		11	1	12	12	12	
16¼	12⅝	ManrC s.40b	3.1	9	9	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
4 5-16	15-16	Marindq		15	319	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	+1-16
21⅝	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		13	19¼	19¼	19¼	
4⅝	2⅝	MrshF		2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	5	Marshin .46t	4.7	8	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	MartPr .40	4.5	13	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Masind .20	2.6		35	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
9⅛	5⅝	Masters		6	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29	21	MtlRsh s		28	235	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
25⅝	9½	Matrix s		23	43	u25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec .14	2.9	95	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	McCro wt			5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	McCulO		13	621	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon		3	64	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26½	16	Means 1.32	5.9	8	52	23¼	22⅝	22½	—1
11¼	8⅛	Medalst .56	5.3	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	20⅝	MedlaG .84	3.3	8	70	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
27⅜	10⅝	Meenan n.24	1.0	7	31	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	7¼	Megalnt .28	3.9	2	50	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅛	
15⅝	12	MEMCo 1	7.1	6	29	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	MelPro 1.32	11.	10	34	12	11½	11½	— ¼
13⅝	9⅝	Metex .40	3.4	8	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	19¼	Metpth .32	1.1	106	109	31½	29⅝	29⅞	—1⅜
5⅝	3	Metrocar		24	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅜	MichGen		23	60	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	MchSug .40	2.6	7	42	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	MichS pf.24	6.4		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	MidldCo .30	2.9	4	7	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	4.1	14	78	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
12½	8⅝	Miller H		7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	MissnIT		2	64	5½	5	5	— ½
47	20	MitchlE s.20	.4	21	225	46⅝	45¼	46⅛	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	3.0	7	17	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	MonMg .44	8.8	5	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	1.8	13	14	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7⅜	MoogHm .91e	9.8	13	45	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	MorlnSh .32	6.7	4	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	MotlSM .20	2.4	4	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
29¼	20	MtVMil 1.20a	4.2	5	2	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	MovStr .60	5.3	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Movielab .52t	9.8	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
19	11⅛	NFC .20	1.2	11	91	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
16⅜	5⅝	Narda .20	1.8	10	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
17½	10⅝	NCnvStn .60	4.0	8	26	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	NatEdu .68t	5.1	5	42	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
21	17⅝	NtGasO n		7	1	20	20	20	
24½	12⅝	NtHltE		9	73	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅜
16¼	1⅝	NKinney			222	7⅝	7	7⅛	
11⅝	5¼	NtPatent			448	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ¼
8⅝	5	NtSecR .60a	7.3	8	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			6	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	NtSpinn .24	3.8	5	4	6½	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5	NelsL .72t	9.0	7	99	8⅝	7½	8	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	NHamp .80a	3.2	7	29	25½	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Nidria .06e	3.0	10	135	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
38½	13⅝	NMxAr .30e	.9	68	8	34¼	32⅝	34	— ½
11	7⅝	NPInRt s.90	10.	10	20	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	NProc .60	8.7	7	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
27⅝	20⅝	NYTim .90	4.0	7	62	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.3		4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	Newcor s.56	3.5	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt			13	½	½	½	
5	2¾	Nexus		10	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.3	5	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.3	4	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Noelind		19	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Nolex		15	74	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	8⅝	Norin .60	3.4	6	30	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
13	11	Norl pf 1.50	13.		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11½	6½	Nortek .08	1.0	5	43	8¼	7⅝	8	— ⅛
30½	15½	NoARoy .24	.8	12	65	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	9½	NoCdO g		34	112	22⅝	21⅝	22½	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	NoestBk 1.08	9.9	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta		8	49	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	22⅝	Numac g.07t			389	42⅝	40⅝	41½	+ ¼
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	2.0	17	24	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
18⅝	10⅝	Oakwd .12b	.7	7	45	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
8	4⅝	OhArt .24	4.1	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.72	7.0	7	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
10	6⅝	Oilaind .40e	4.5	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
75½	31⅝	OOklep		16	z200	61⅝	61½	61½	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH 1a	7.3	3	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Ormand		13	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	OxfordFt		3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅜	4¼	OzarkA		4	54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅞	PF Ind			95	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
1⅛	9-16	PNBMt wt			2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
16¼	12½	PGEpfA 1.50	12.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15	10⅝	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		4	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfC 1.25	12.		7	10⅛	d 9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	PGEpfD 1.25	13.		35	9⅝	d 8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	PGEpfE 1.25	14.		2	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
27½	18⅝	PGEpfW 2.57	14.		9	19⅛	d18⅝	18⅞	— ½
25½	16⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	14.		17	16⅝	d16¼	16⅝	— ¼
27¼	18⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	14.		35	18⅝	d18	18½	
28¼	19	PGEpfS 2.62	14.		16	20½	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
12½	8¼	PGEpfH 1.12	13.		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25¼	17¼	PGEpfR 2.37	14.		11	17⅝	d17½	17½	— ⅜
22⅝	14½	PGEpfP 2.05	14.		2	14½	d14¼	14½	— ¼
21½	14	PGEpfO 2	14.		5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
21½	14	PGEpfM 1.96	14.		41	14½	d13½	14½	+ ½
24	16½	PGEpfL 2.25	14.		7	16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
22⅝	15	PGEpfK 2.04	14.		3	15	d14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
24½	16⅝	PGEpfJ 2.32	14.		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
29	15⅝	PacTrst 1.20	4.8	10	6	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅝
54	41	PacPLpf 5	12.		z125	42½	41	41	—2
31⅝	14⅝	PageP g n			452	28⅝	27¼	27⅝	—1⅝
35⅝	26	PallCp s .44	1.2	20	47	35⅝	35	35¼	
3	1¼	PalomrF		6	58	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast .30	8.8	12	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	13⅝	Paradyn n		30	220	u36	35¼	36	+1
6¼	3½	ParaPk			10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	4⅝	ParkEl		13	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
42⅝	22	Parsons s 1	2.7	13	92	37⅝	35⅝	37⅝	+ ½
14	8⅝	Patagon .50t	4.8	5	50	10½	10⅛	10½	— ¼
14¼	6⅝	PeerTu .40	3.2	8	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2	⅝	PenDix wt			15	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	11	PenEM .80a	3.0	9	24	u26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅞
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .73t	22.	24	74	3½	3¼	3⅜	
24¼	15⅝	PenRE 1.90	8.1	10	4	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Penril n .15	1.2	11	7	13⅝	13	13	— ¼
1⅞	1	Pentron		8	6	1½	1½	1½	
35⅝	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.0	6	2	33½	33½	33½	
23⅝	13	PepCom .80	5.0	6	43	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ¼
21⅝	10⅝	Perini .40	2.2	10	30	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
25¼	13⅝	PetLew s2.16t	10.	14	341	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	15.		13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	PhilLD .52t	6.8	3	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix		81	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
17½	9	PicNPay .32	2.1	9	58	15	14	15	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	PlonrSys		33	344	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	PlonTx .20l			1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅝	5	PltWVa .56a	11.	7	22	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
41¼	30⅝	PltDM 1.60	4.1	5	4	39½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
38½	29⅝	Pittway 1.65	5.0	7	33	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Pizzaln n		12	74	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
63	21⅝	PlacrDv g1a			38	59	57½	57½	—2
12⅝	5⅝	Plantind		30	162	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅛
9½	7⅝	PlyGm .40	4.9	4		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26½	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	4.7	10	z4350	21½	20	21½	+2
3	1	Poloron		3	25	2⅝	2	2	
24	14⅝	PostCp .50	3.0	8	8	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
30⅝	15⅝	PrairleO g		29	18	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
14⅝	11⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.5	6	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29	23⅝	PratL pf 2.25	8.6		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
27	20⅝	PrentHa 1.48	7.1	7	33	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	PrpCT 1.48e	7.5	13	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	9.2	8	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.6	12	3	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
24¼	18⅝	PaSP pfC2.34	13.		5	18⅝	d18⅝	18½	— ½
26⅝	20⅝	PaSP pfD2.34	12.		41	20	d19½	19½	— ⅜
18⅝	8¼	PulteH .32	2.2	3	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11¼	6½	PuntaG		7	145	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Punta pf1.10	10.		28	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Qualinn n.58	6.2	2	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
13½	6⅝	Quebcr g.25e	1.9	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅝	REDM		8	44	7½	7¼	7¼	
6	1⅝	RET			266	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	10.		26	44	43⅝	43¾	— ⅛
21¼	9¼	RHMed .20a	1.2	8	18	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
2½	1½	RPS		10	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	2¼	RSC .10	2.5	12	24	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
8⅝	5	Rogan .15e	2.1	8	73	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ¼
59	13⅝	RnchEx .25	.5	19	24	53⅝	53	53	— ¼
		RnchE wt			4	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
28½	18⅝	RangrO s			1203	u28⅝	25¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
29½	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.5	9	8	28⅝	28	28⅛	
5½	2	RapAm wt			31	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	
8¼	2	RathP		13	14	6	6	6	— ⅛
34⅝	15¼	Rayind .44	1.5	21	39	31⅝	29½	29½	—2⅛
4	2¼	Reading			10	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
23⅝	16	REInv 1.60	7.0	13	6	23	22	23	+ ¼
12⅝	7⅛	RtIncT 1.25e	17.		35	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Redlaw			14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	ReevesT .90c	21.	11	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	RelgTr .32	5.4	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	8¼	RegalB .72	3.4	11	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅝	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	3.8	4	64	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	5.0	6	18	50	49½	50	— ½
24¼	19½	RNY pf 2.12	11.		25	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
20	11⅜	ReshCot .32	1.8	17	93	17¾	17⅝	17½	— ⅜
54⅝	23¼	Resrt A		5	527	31⅝	31	31¼	— ¼
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			40	13	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
83⅝	32⅝	Resrt B		6	z900	39⅝	39	39	— ¼
4⅝	2⅛	RestAssc		6	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	5½	RexNore		10	24	8	7¾	7¾	
38⅝	14⅝	RlalOil n		22	31	35	34¼	34⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	4	RiblelP .12	2.4	5	33	5⅛	5	5	
34¼	21¼	RioAlg p1.50			21	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	5½	Robntch			34	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	5	Roblin .12	1.4	51	106	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
20½	10⅝	Rockway 1b	6.0	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.6	12	272	21½	20	21¼	— ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT			9	3	3	3	
8	4¼	Rossmr		17	18	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8½	7	Rudick .42e	5.9	4	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6¼	Rudick pf.56	8.0		1	7	7	7	
3	1½	Rusco			17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	2¼	RBW Co		6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
16¼	10	Russell .56	4.2	5	8	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	5.5	219	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
14¼	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.2	7	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP			51	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
18⅝	11½	Salem .40a	2.4	10	9	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
7⅝	2	SCarlo .07r	1.2		4	6	6	6	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	SDgo pf .90	14.		1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
94⅝	72	SDgo pf9.84	14.		z50	70¼	d70¼	70¼	—1⅜
24	17½	SDgo pf2.47	14.		6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25½	18½	SFrRE 1.76	7.2	16	10	24⅝	24½	24½	
3	⅝	SFRE wt			4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22¼	18	SanJW 1.75	8.8	5	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
14½	6⅝	Sandgte .50	7.1	10	17	7½	7	7	— ⅜
7	3	Sargent n		110	17	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
9⅝	7	SoundrL s.30	3.4	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6¼	3¼	SchelbE		19	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	13¼	Schmult 1a	4.3	4	40	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17½	2¼	Schiller		9	16	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SchoolP .40	8.2		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅝	2½	Schradr		29	10	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SciMgt .10	2.6	8	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
68⅝	36	Scope .65	1.1	9	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ½
78⅝	21⅝	ScurryR g		15	23	u82	78⅝	81⅝	+3
17⅝	6	Sealctro .94t	5.4	8	46	17⅝	17	17½	
1½	13-16	Seaport			22	1	1	1	
5⅝	3⅝	Seapt pf			z700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	3⅝	Searsind		8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5	3	SecCap		12	23	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
20⅝	17¼	SelsDel n		17	40	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .40	5.0	8	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	SellgAsc		7	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	5⅝	Semtch .20b	1.7	18	105	11½	11	11½	
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco .40	5.2	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Servo		14	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	ShaerS .60e	8.4	5	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
23½	7½	Sharon s.50a	2.6	11	12	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	9⅝	Sharon wt			5	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Shawin .40	7.8	4	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	SheltrR		5	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	4⅝	Shopwell		7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
29⅝	18½	Showbt 1	5.3	7	15	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
42	18½	Sierrcin .30a	.7	19	17	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
12	6⅝	Sifco s .32	2.9	9	29	11	10⅝	11	
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	3.0	7	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23¼	11¼	Silainc .10e	.4	6	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			3	6	6	6	
5⅝	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	5.9	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅝	3¼	Solitron		16	166	7⅝	6⅝	7	
31⅝	24¼	SonderB .40	1.3	10	52	u31¼	31⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	SorgPap .50r	3.6	3	4	14¼	14	14	— ¼
9⅝	6	Soundsn .40	4.4	4	10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅝	SCEd pf1.08	14.		10	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	SCEd pf1.19	13.		3	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11	SCEd pf1.45	13.		7	11⅝	11	11⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	18⅝	SCEd pf2.30	13.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	17⅝	SCEd pf2.21	13.		12	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
100	72	SCEd pf8.96	12.		1	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
10⅝	7¼	SwFIBk .60	7.5	5	34	8	8	8	
25⅝	21	SwFIB pf2.18	10.		4	21	21	21	
13⅝	9	SpecltyR		5	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	
15	7	Spector .43e	4.1	8	107	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅜
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	2.7		7	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
6⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.7	7	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer .20	3.5	9	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5½	4⅝	Splentex .24	4.7	8	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
28	18⅝	StCoosa 1.60	5.7	8	3	u28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ¼
26	9⅝	StdMetl			76	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	7.4	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	2.9	8	31	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Stanwd		4	3	4½	4½	4½	
15⅝	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.3	4	9	15⅛	15	15	
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			11	1½	1½	1½	
9⅛	3½	StarrHo		5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5¼	Steelrat .24b	2.3	7	22	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
23½	16½	StepnCh .92	4.3	7	33	21¼	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
2¼	1	SterlEl		10	27	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	SterlExt .05e	1.7		26	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
28⅝	8⅝	StrutW .30b	1.1	26	47	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	7.4	6	14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SunCity 1.25	5.9	6	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair .60a	4.4	7	11	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
76½	19⅝	Sundnc .16b	.2		346	75½	73⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
12½	5½	SunshJr .40	3.3	7	14	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	2.5	8	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	5	Supind s.25	3.8	5	56	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
11½	6⅛	SupSurg .32	4.4	5	22	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
53½	29⅝	Supron s .24	.5	29	160	50	48¼	48¼	—1⅝
7¼	3½	Susqueh		7	35	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Susqh pf 1	13.		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10¼	4½	Synloy .32b	3.5	10	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	3.4	10	445	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
25½	18¼	Sysco s .52	2.1	8	30	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		15	125	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅜
6¼	3⅝	SysPln .24	3.8	4	24	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
		— T—T—T —							
9⅝	5½	TEC .40	7.0	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅞	TFI		6	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	TabPd .20	1.0	7	32	20⅝	19⅝	20	
14	8	TandB .40	3.3	6	11	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅛
9½	5¼	Tannet .28b	4.8	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	12.		2	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	TechSym		15	155	4½	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp		9	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	TechTp			2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Tectrol .24	3.1	6	25	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
84¼	27⅝	TelonR		69	25	74⅝	72½	72½	—2⅝
34	16⅝	Telflex .50	1.5	13	99	u34⅝	33¼	34⅝	+ ⅞
22¼	10⅝	Telscl		7	29	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s		10	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor		4	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC		31	40	9¼	9	9	— ¼
13½	5⅝	TetraT			13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.9	1	157	9	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	12¼	Textron wt			1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
2¼	½	ThorCp			87	u 2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.9	6	10	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	3½	ThreeD .20b	5.0	4	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
29⅝	16⅝	Thriftm 1.40	5.1	3	8	27¼	27	27¼	
7½	3	Tidwell		4	16	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.3	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
41½	30½	TolEd pf4.25	14.		z300	30⅝	30¼	30¼	
100	72	TolEdpf 10	14.		z160	72	d71	71	—1
10⅝	3½	ToppsG			10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	TorinCp 1	6.3	5	7	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	16½	TollPet g.32		16	607	28½	27⅝	28¼	
19⅝	9⅝	TotPet wt			244	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	TownCtry		7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅝	17⅝	Towner s		68	86	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
7⅝	3½	Trafler .12	2.4		17	5⅛	5	5	
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.4	7	58	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
17⅝	8⅝	TranOil .05e	.3		79	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	TrnsTec n.24	2.9	11	17	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.8	8	13	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
13	7¼	TriSM .80	7.5	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	TriaCp .20	2.0	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
24⅝	8½	TritOil n		163	237	21⅝	21	21¼	
41⅝	22⅝	TritOil pf1.96	5.4		4	36⅝	36½	36½	
10⅝	6¼	TuboMx s		13	610	9¼	8⅝	9	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.8	6	30	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
15⅝	9	U&I		74	7	14	14	14	
2⅞	1⅜	UDS		11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	UNA .28	5.2	3	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
11⅝	5¼	URS .38	3.2	11	158	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Unimax		2	16	6¼	6½	6½	— ¼
23⅝	12½	UAirPd .68	3.4	12	10	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .15e	7.5	25	27	2	2	2	
7⅛	3½	UNatCp		37	6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			60	5-32	5-32	5-32	—1-32
8¼	6¼	UNICp pf			9	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
12½	8⅜	UnRlIT .93e	8.8	12	99	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	5	URepIn .23r	5.3		14	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅝	USFilt .36	2.4	8	105	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	USRdium		20	67	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
11⅝	7½	UnityB		6	4	8⅝	8	8	
7⅝	4⅝	UnivCla .05	.8	4	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27½	13¼	UnivRs .32	1.3	19	45	25	24½	24⅝	— ½
11⅝	8⅝	UnivRu .72	7.8	5	7	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
		— V—V—V —							
9¼	4⅝	Valle's		22	4	5½	5¼	5¼	
18½	15	VallyRs n1.08b	7.2	6	5	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
16	7⅝	Valmac .20l			27	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
10	6½	Valspar .44	4.5	7	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	1.8		30	4	4	4	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Verit		6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	VermtA .32b	1.7	8	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
12¼	5⅝	Vernitrn .10	.9	9	272	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
7¼	3	Vertiple		5	14	6	6	6	
2½	1¼	Viatech			14	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		4	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
6¼	4⅝	Virco .16b	3.5	5	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15¼	6¼	Vishay .53t	4.4	10	11	12	11⅝	12	
6⅝	4¼	VisualG .16	2.7	12	34	6	5⅝	6	
6	2¼	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Voplex .52	6.1	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
7⅝	4⅝	VulcCp .24	3.8	4	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			34	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	4.6	7	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
3⅝	2¼	WadelEq			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	Wainoco s.12	.4	59	250	33⅝	32⅝	33	— ¼
33⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.4	11	67	26½	26	26	— ⅜
25	18	Walco .80b	3.5	6	14	23⅝	23	23	— ½
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	2.0	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	17	Wang B s.16	.4	24	228	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅜
40	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	25	35	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
12½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	1.7	6	13	11½	11¼	11½	
2⅝	1⅛	WshHm		6	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	WshPost .44	2.2	10	12	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	WRIT 2.32	7.4	15	8	31¼	31	31¼	
28⅝	14⅝	Wthird n1.17t	4.1	22	117	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Weiman			116	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
21¼	18½	WeldTu s.30	1.2	10	211	u24⅝	21¼	24½	+3⅝
5⅝	4	Wellco .12e	2.6		14	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
48⅝	42	WTex pf4.40	11.		z100	41½	d41½	41½	— ½
31⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	2.3		123	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	15½	WstFin .52	3.0	2	12	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	9	WPacRR n		6	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	4.4		1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
11½	4⅝	Whitehall		13	158	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
18⅝	5	Wichita .45t	2.7	55	61	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	17	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	12	Wmhous .70	3.6	9	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	WilsnB			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25⅝	12½	Wincorp .40	1.9	46	27	21⅝	21	21½	— ⅜
10½	8⅝	Winklm .44	5.0	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12¼	5⅝	WkWear .44	4.3	6	50	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
24	16⅝	WwEngy n		59	213	22	21¼	21¼	— ¼
24½	13⅝	Wrathr .05e	.3		58	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	⅞	WrightH g			275	4 1-16	3 13-16	4	+ ⅛
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.2	6	465	14⅝	13	14⅝	+1⅜
15	11⅝	WymBn .72b	5.3	6	20	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
		— X—Y—Z —							
10⅝	6½	Zimmer .36	5.9	5	105	6½	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜

NBA Trading Is Mixed in Heavy Volume

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Often when National Basketball Association general managers get together and reminisce about outstanding trades, they agree that the storybook model was the New York Knicks' acquisition of Dave DeBusschere from the Detroit Pistons for Walt Bellamy and Howie Komives in 1968.

The deal allowed the Knicks to move Willis Reed from forward back to center and put Walt Frazier into the starting lineup. During DeBusschere's six seasons as the power forward, the Knicks posted a 302-155 won-lost record and won two league titles.

In the years that followed, however, the league grew from 14 to 22 teams, the players enjoyed greater freedom of movement and the reasons for trading changed. Finding the right player for the right team is no longer the only criterion for trades.

Two Other Reasons

Some teams are trading to obtain name players who can sell tickets. Others are using the trade route to get rid of unhappy and high-salaried players.

"Players are sometimes moved because of contract disputes," Stu Inman, the director of player personnel for the Portland Trail Blazers, said by telephone from Portland, "but more often that's not the reason and the public is misled into thinking it's a money thing and sometimes the teams are at fault for letting it happen. But the bottom line is usually that the player has not been playing well or does not fit into a team's chemistry."

The Trail Blazers recently gave Maurice Lucas, an outstanding power forward, and two draft choices to the New Jersey Nets for Calvin Natt, and sent Lionel Hollins, a starting guard, to the Philadelphia 76ers. Lucas was seeking to have his Blazer contract renegotiated.

In other recent trades, Bob Lanier, a top center, tired of losing and the Detroit Pistons' ever-changing coaching situation, asked to be traded and was sent to the Milwaukee Bucks for Kent Benson.

The Bucks had long been dissatisfied with Benson's play. In his three seasons he had never lived up to his college reputation, after leading Indiana to the national championship.

John Williamson was unhappy with his $185,000-a-year contract and became a problem to the Nets, especially when he became overweight. Privately Coach Kevin Loughery thought Williamson had lost his ability to be a team player.

In Utah, Coach Tom Nissalke benched Pete Maravich when he did not fit into the Jazz's future. Maravich, once one of the most prolific scorers, was waived and the Boston Celtics signed him after he cleared waivers.

George McGinnis had the same problems with the Denver Nuggets that he has had with the Philadelphia 76ers — his performances were below par. He never made the 76ers or the Nuggets the winner he was supposed to have made them, and he finally waived his no-trade clause and went back to Indiana, where he played in college and began his pro career.

Age and roster limitations caught up with Jim Cleamons. When he outlived his usefulness with the Knicks, he was sent to the Washington Bullets for a draft choice, with the Knicks paying part of his guaranteed $250,000-a-year salary.

Of the 14 players who changed uniforms in recent weeks, the Bucks, 76ers and Nuggests have benefited the most. In the first seven games Lanier played for Milwaukee, the team lost only once. Denver won four of its five games after acquiring Alex English in the trade for McGinnis.

Philadelphia, a top team, won the first five games in which Hollins appeared. The 76ers obtained him for backcourt insurance, especially for the playoff run. In the first 138 minutes he played he averaged 7.8 points and almost four assists a game.

Some trades have not worked out so well. The Pistons lost their first seven games with Benson playing; Indiana split the first eight games McGinnis played in, and the Bullets have not played .500 ball with either Cleamons or Williamson.

Some, however, have had beneficial spinoffs. The trade that brought Billy Paultz from San Antonio to Houston has given Moses Malone, the starting center, enough rest so that he has moved into a tie with Swen Nater of the San Diego Clippers as the league's top rebounder. John Shumate, an unhappy substitute in Houston is averaging 17.3 points as the Spurs' starting center.

Virginia Team To Avoid Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) — The problem of the Virginia basketball team, growing almost daily for the last month, peaked this week when Coach Terry Holland, apparently upset over a newspaper article discussing dissension on the team, announced that neither he or his players would talk to the press for the rest of the season.

Emerging from his locker room Wednesday night after the Cavaliers, 19-8 this season, had struggled to a 63-55 victory over William and Mary, Holland said: "I don't want to be a jerk but we're not conducting interviews. I've done my duty as far as conducting interviews. The kids have done their duty; we're going to try to play basketball now."

A story in the Roanoke Times and World News quoted four Virginia players, including captain Mike Owens, as saying there was a communication gap between the players and coaches. Virginia after recruiting 7-foot-4 Ralph Sampson, entered the year with top 10 hopes. It is currently unranked.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	45	15	.750	—
Philadelphia	44	17	.721	1½
New York	30	32	.484	16
Washington	26	34	.433	19
New Jersey	26	36	.419	20
Central Division				
Atlanta	37	25	.597	—
San Antonio	33	29	.532	4
Houston	30	31	.492	6½
Indiana	31	32	.492	6½
Cleveland	26	39	.400	12½
Detroit	14	48	.226	23
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	39	26	.600	—
Milwaukee	35	29	.547	3½
Denver	23	40	.365	15
Chicago	22	43	.328	17½
Utah	20	43	.317	18
Pacific Division				
Seattle	45	18	.714	—
Los Angeles	44	18	.710	½
Phoenix	41	21	.661	3½
San Diego	30	34	.469	15½
Portland	28	34	.452	16½
Golden State	19	43	.306	26½

Thursday's Games

Washington 118, Cleveland 115 (Hayes 32, Ballard 26; Smith 24, Mitchell 22).

Phoenix 125, Detroit 114 (Westphal 49, Davis 28; Long 23, Kelser 20).

San Diego 104, Philadelphia 99 (Free 24, Walton 16, Nater 16, Williams 16; Erving 28, B. Jones 17).

College Basketball

East

DePaul 105, Wagner 89
Holy Cross 83
Iona 77, Louisville 60
Manhattan 60, Hofstra 57
Vermont 103, New Hampshire 76
WPI 65, MIT 58

South

Allegheny 77, Bethany 76
Centenary 91, Samford 72
E. Kentucky 84, Morehead St. 68
Georgia Tech 67, W. Va. Tech 52
Howard 73, S. Carolina St. 71
LSU 77, Mississippi 74
Pikeville 73, Georgetown 67
Tennessee 50, Georgia 49

Midwest

Detroit 100, Oral Roberts 85
Elmhurst 98, N. Central 64
Illinois 60, Minnesota 58 (ot)
Indiana 75, Michigan St. 72
Michigan 75, Purdue 64
N. Dakota St. 75, N. Dakota 55
Northeast Mo. 69, Northwest Mo. 65
Ohio St. 68, Northwestern 59
Wisconsin 62, Iowa 5x
Wichita St. 58, Indiana St. 54

Southwest

NE Oklahoma 81, NW Oklahoma 61

West

BYU 111, Colorado St. 86
Idaho 89, Nevada-Reno 70
N. Arizona 74, Boise St. 65
Stanford 60, Oregon 59
UCLA 80, Washington St. 66
USC 77, Washington 68
Wyoming 62, Utah 60

Gretzky, Veteran Rookie, To Lose 2 NHL Records

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 22 (AP) — The National Hockey League apparently will not recognize two records seemingly set by Wayne Gretzky of the Edmonton Oilers.

The records are for most assists in one game and for most points in one game by a player in his first NHL season.

Gretzky broke both records with seven assists in an 8-2 victory over the Washington Capitals last week. Players earn a point for each assist.

"Gretzky is not eligible for either record," the league's statistician, Ron Andrews, said in a telephone interview. "We'll probably have to change it to read rookie or first major-league season."

Jim McFadden of the Detroit Red Wings set the record for most assists in one game in his first NHL season on Nov. 23, 1947, when he collected five in a 9-3 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks. Seven players share the record of five points in one game by a player in his first NHL campaign.

The league has ruled that the 19-year-old Gretzky is not an NHL rookie because he played in the now-defunct World Hockey Association last year. At the same time, Gretzky's points from last year are not allowed to count toward his major league career totals because he played in a minor league — as the NHL terms the WHA — last year.

"Mr. Gretzky has caused us some problems," Andrews said. "It should be one way or the other. You can't very well say he's not a rookie on one hand and that he is a rookie on the other hand."

Scandal Spreads to USC

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The University of Southern California forced a debate coach to resign and suspended an academic adviser after learning that 34 athletes, most of them members of the football team, were to receive credit for courses they were not attending.

The first report about the USC athletes appeared in yesterday's edition of the school newspaper, the Daily Trojan. The USC athletic director, Richard Perry, confirmed the report.

The dismissals come amid a scandal at UCLA, where at least eight former football players reportedly received credit from a Los Angeles community college for courses they never took.

The Los Angeles Times said that transcripts at UCLA credited the players with completing courses at Los Angeles Valley College, a school figuring prominently in an ongoing intercollegiate athletic scandal. Valley College says it has no record that the players ever attended classes there.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

NEW YORK YANKEES—Signed Mike Griffin, pitcher, and Bobby Brown outfielder, to one-year contracts.

OAKLAND A'S—Named Billy Martin manager.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Signed Dave Lemanczyk, pitcher.

National League

HOUSTON ASTROS—Signed Dennis Walling, outfielder.

NEW YORK METS—Named Frank Cashen executive vice president and general manager.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Signed Billy Ray Bates, guard, to a multiyear contract. Placed Kevin Kunnert, center, on the injured list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Sam Adkins, quarterback, to a series of four one-year contracts.

Weiskopf Is Leading Los Angeles Open

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Tom Weiskopf shot a 4-under-par 67 in the opening round of the Los Angeles Open golf tournament yesterday to take a one-stroke lead over two little-known pros, Stan Lee and Bobby Walzel.

Two strokes behind Weiskopf at 69 were Johnny Miller, Tom Watson, Don January, Calvin Peete, Danny Edwards, Alan Tapie and Bobby Wadkins. There were 16 golfers at 70.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	39	5	13	91	245	173
NY Islanders	27	24	8	62	200	189
Atlanta	26	23	10	62	199	193
NY Rangers	26	24	9	61	223	213
Washington	17	32	9	43	182	218
Smythe Division						
Chicago	26	19	14	66	169	173
St. Louis	26	23	10	62	191	193
Edmonton	19	29	12	50	221	246
Vancouver	19	30	9	47	182	204
Colorado	15	34	9	39	185	229
Winnipeg	15	38	9	39	165	250
WALES CONFERENCE						
Adams Division						
Buffalo	38	15	8	84	238	158
Boston	34	16	8	76	226	172
Minnesota	27	18	12	66	232	177
Toronto	25	30	4	54	222	245
Quebec	20	30	8	48	171	211
Norris Division						
Montreal	33	20	7	73	228	186
Los Angeles	25	27	9	59	239	249
Pittsburgh	21	27	11	53	195	227
Hartford	20	25	12	52	211	212
Detroit	20	29	9	49	196	203

Thursday's Games

Minnesota 5, N.Y. Islanders 2 (Zanussi (10), Payne (33), Anderson (5), MacAdam (34), R. Smith (16); Trottier (31), Lewis (4)).

Montreal 3, Winnipeg 0 (Lupien (1), Lambert (12), Tremblay (9)).

Atlanta 3, Washington 0 (Clement (7), Houston (15), Shand (3)).

More Sports On Page 15

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(Continued from Back Page)

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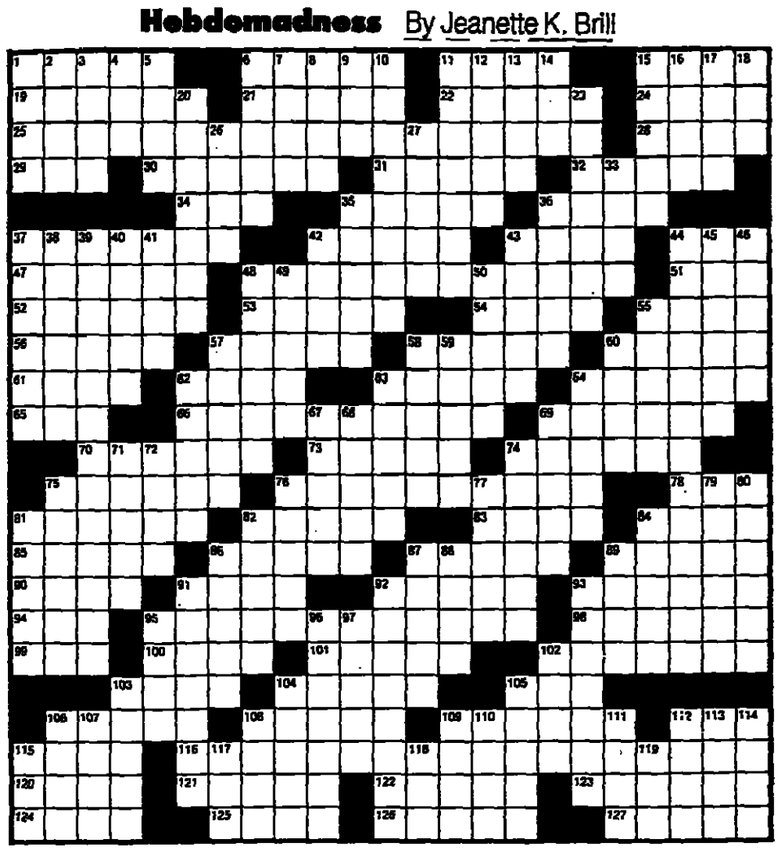
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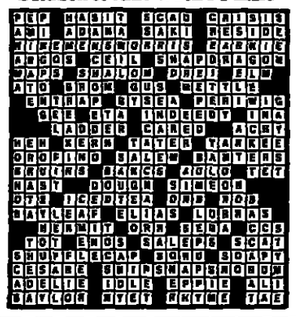
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19 Churchill's "enigma"
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43 "——mio"
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82 Attach
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86 "Dum——, spero"
87 Rorschach, etc.
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93 Joins
95 "——Camera"
96 In—— (socially active)
97 Range in Utah
102 "Judith" composer
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104 Bismuth, e.g.
105 V.P.: 1925-29
106 Kuwaiti chieftain
107 Gait like a canter
108 Fictional mansion
109 *Air Force missile*
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111 Supplemented, with "out"
112 Without, in Weimar
113 S.A. rodent
114 Watch part
115 G.I.'s overseas address
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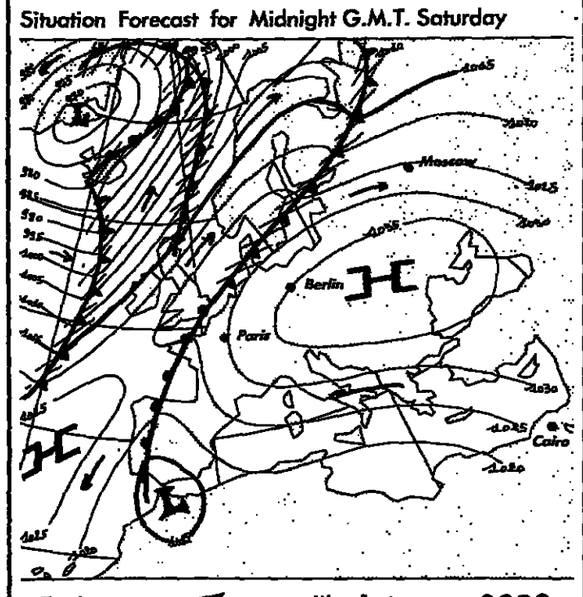
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	9	48	Rain
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Foggy	MIAMI	25	77	Fair
ANKARA	1	34	Fair	MILAN	7	45	Foggy
ATHENS	8	49	Overcast	MONTREAL	—13	9	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2	36	Showers
BELGRADE	3	37	Foggy	MUNICH	6	43	Fair
BERLIN	1	34	Foggy	NEW YORK	0	32	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Fair	NICE	12	52	Overcast
BUCHAREST	0	32	Foggy	OSLO	—3	27	Foggy
BUDAPEST	—3	27	Foggy	PARIS	8	46	Overcast
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	6	43	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Foggy	ROME	14	57	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Rain	SOFIA	3	37	Foggy
DUBLIN	6	43	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	—4	25	Foggy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Rain	TEHRAN	10	50	Fair
FLORENCE	13	55	Foggy	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Fair	TOKYO	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Rain	TUNIS	17	63	Overcast
HELSINKI	—3	27	Rain	VIENNA	5	41	Fair
HOUSTON	26	79	Cloudy	WARSAW	—4	25	Foggy
ISTANBUL	2	36	Rain	WASHINGTON	7	45	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Foggy
LISBON	12	54	Overcast				
LONDON	9	48	Rain	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Brother's Carving Job on Sister Costs Him $2,000 in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22 (AP) — When Gloria Kovatch visited her father's grave four month's after his death, she was stunned by the tombstone. It read: "Stanley J. Gladsky, 1895-1977, abused, robbed and starved by his beloved daughter."

The headstone had been ordered in jest, her brother, Bernard Gladsky, said. But Mrs. Kovatch brought a $500,000 suit against her brother, accusing him of erecting the stone to slander her and hold her up to public scorn.

Yesterday, after a three-day trial, a jury awarded her $2,000 in damages.

"It was done mostly in jest," Mr. Gladsky testified. "In retrospect, I think they were not the proper words to be used."

Mr. Gladsky and his sister were at odds over the care she gave their father before his death at 82 in 1977. Mr. Gladsky said he once heard that his sister had sent their father to the hospital on a bus. Another time, he said a doctor told him his father was suffering from malnutrition and dehydration.

Mr. Gladsky said he also felt someone was playing hanky panky with his father's bank account.

According to the evidence, after his father died, Mr. Gladsky wrote to a tombstone firm, asking for a rush job. The letter said he wanted the marker in place before a bull roast at a local church, so everyone would see it. Mrs. Kovatch saw the inscription when she attended the roast.

BOOKS

SHORT TAKES

By Michael Meltsner. Random House. 244 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"SPELLING things out," says Michael Meltsner's narrator, "doesn't necessarily show respect for a reader." It may be no more than "the substitution of time for metaphor." "I'd rather dart about in confusion," he continues, "than stand around waiting for something to happen."

It's not a bad case for the contemporary novel. No waiting. No standing around. Lots of darting about in confusion. The substitution of metaphor for time.

Meltsner knows how to argue cases, for he is a lawyer. The reader of his novel, "Short Takes," may dart about, too, speculating on the relation between law and fiction, substituting metaphors about guilt and innocence, about defense and complaint, about testifying.

Jeremy, the narrator-hero of "Short Takes," is a writer and a lawyer, too. His literary agent, trying to turn his books into best-sellers, advises him to "drop the harshness, tip off the changes, let things glide rather than jump." But Jeremy knows better. He knows that tip-offs and transitions are out. Even in a courtroom, drama and presence mean more than the glide of insinuation.

Discovering Innocence

In "The Trial," by Franz Kafka, "K." tries to discover what sort of crime he is charged with. In "Short Takes," Jeremy tries to discover his innocence. The difference is interesting.

Meltsner once served as first assistant counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's legal-defense fund, and Jeremy devotes part of his time to an organization called Good Works. The writer in Jeremy can't resist cases like the defense of a "dominatrix" who is charged with giving away cocaine to some of her dominees.

Baker is another colorful client. After he serves a token sentence that Jeremy obtains for him, Baker says about prison: "I'm glad I was there. I'd forgotten what it was like. I was gettin' kinda distracted."

When he was a law student, Jeremy worked for a lawyer who handled complaints against Catskills hotels. Once he carried on a protracted negotiation with a man whose daughter's thigh was lacerated by the bolts of a swimming-pool ladder that tore loose. "It's a visible scar," the father kept repeating. "It's a visible scar." If only we could all be indemnified for our scars.

Not all scars are visible, Jeremy feels, and he muses on some that are not. Women lawyers, he says, are "betrayed by the subjective." Better prepared than most male lawyers, they are still learning to "show their power."

Book editors, he observes, are "the most sentimental jurors around." Their scars are still tender.

Of himself, Jeremy says: "Trial and error seduces me, despite its massive inefficiencies and social costs, because craft is nothing if it does not share my incongruities. Life yearns for fresh eccentricities."

One of Jeremy's not-so-fresh eccentricities is infidelity to his wife. If this "incongruity" were prevented, he contends, there would be "mobs of would-be lovers blindly vandalizing midtown." Outside of a courtroom, Jeremy might argue, a lawyer, of all people, should be free to indulge in guilt. It might even be justified as an occupational psychosis.

Reminiscing about his father, who had jaundice, Jeremy says that his day "starts with a good puke." This is another of Jeremy's metaphors: His generation doesn't know how to puke, how to reject. It can only swallow its ills and try to doctor them, turning the self into a battleground of therapies.

His father was a salesman, and Jeremy wonders, where are the salesmen of yesteryear? He says of his father: "Human contact gave him second wind." Of his own generation's second wind, Jeremy says: "The utlimate in acquisition is to use someone else's energy."

"Short Takes" contains a little of everything, bits and pieces of evidence, the legalistic conscience and the lawless heart. When he becomes claustrophobic about justice, Jeremy plays poker or goes to the racetrack. he imbibes irresponsibility and free play as another man might take to drink.

"Landscape is character," according to Henry James, and some of "Short Takes" is about Jeremy's relationship to New York City. "The most abiding problem I have about New York," he says, "is the need to explain it." "Most of the good things in New York are run at a loss." "In Manhattan, no one can suspend disbelief." "Problems are too large for solution and can only be managed."

The need to explain his city and himself, to manage them, pushes Jeremy beyond law into fiction. Though his explaining or managing is rather disjunctive, that is his chosen style. As he might put it, human contact gives us second wind, to jump the disjunctions and enjoy ourselves. Art is a negotiated settlement.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

U.S. Photographer Wins Press Award

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The 1979 award for the Press Photo of the Year has been won by American photographer David Alan Burnett for his color picture of a Cambodian refugee woman and her baby, it was announced yesterday by the 23d World Press Photo Contest.

First prize in spot news went to a West German, Claus Bienfait, for a picture showing pedestrians outside a Northern Ireland building as a bomb exploded inside.

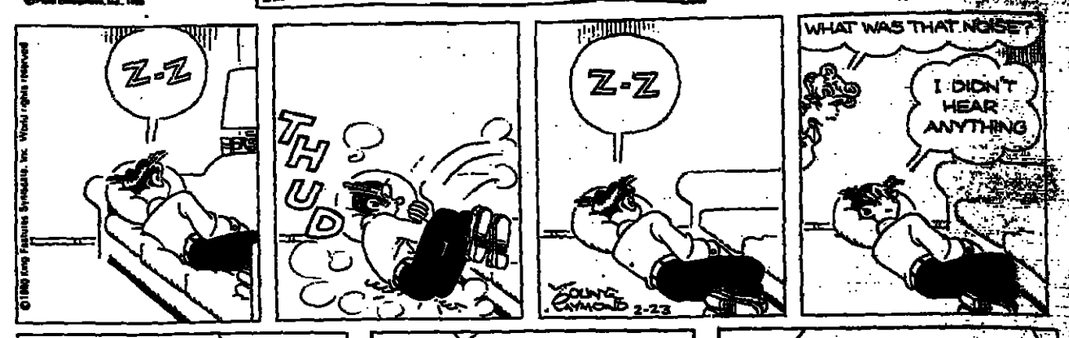
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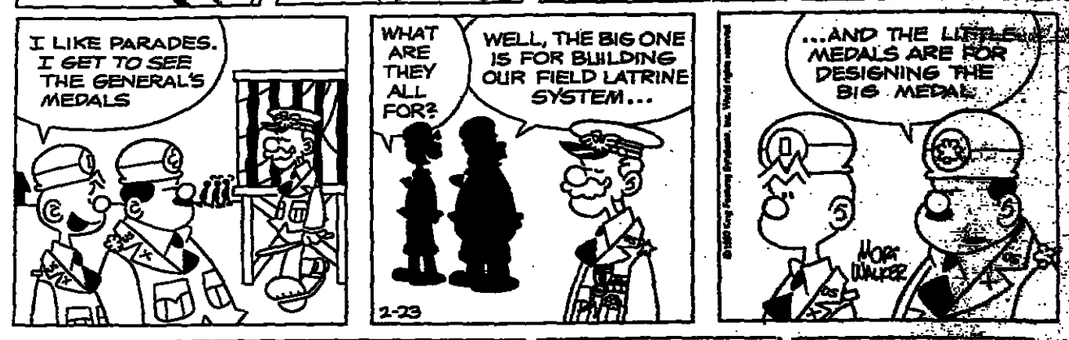
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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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HOWSY

FLAGDY

DAYMAL

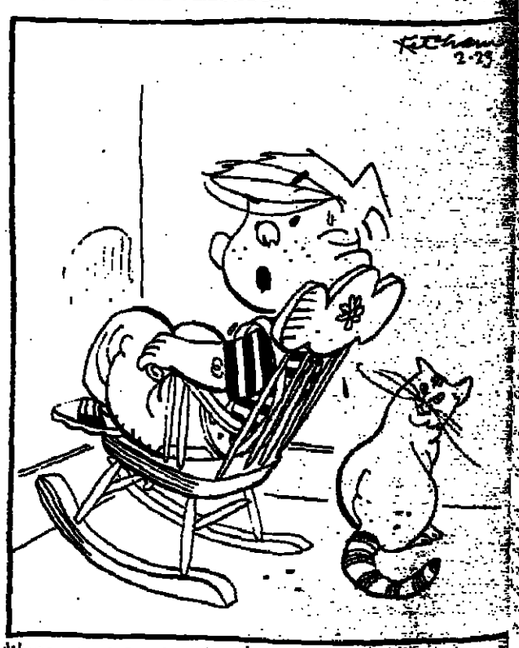
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THEIR "□□□□" □□□

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGE AFOOT SLOGAN COWARD
Answer: How the poultry racketeers made their money—BY "FOWL" MEANS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Phil Mahre Gets Silver, Luethy Bronze

tenmark Wins Slalom for Second Gold Medal

From Agency Dispatches

AINGTON, N.Y., Feb. 22 emar Stenmark of Sweden s second gold medal in Al- iing at the Winter Olympics by capturing the men's sla- half-second ahead of Phil of the United States.

23-year-old Stenmark came ehind in the second run to p more than a half-second re, 22, who posted the fast- in the first heat.

th after the first heat, 58 dths behind Mahre, Sten- inished the second heat in a snowfall 1:08 seconds faster iahre.

mark's times for the two ere 53.89 and 50.37 for a to- minute 44.26 seconds, while Mahre clocked 53.31 and 51.45 for 1:44.76.

Stenmark and Mahre are friends and trained together before the Olympics so they warmly congratulated each other after the race.

Jacques Luethy, 20, of Switzerland finished third in 1:45:06 to win the first medal for Switzerland's men's team at the Games. Hans Enn of Austria was fourth and Christian Neureuther of West Germany finished fifth. Enn missed the bronze by 6 hundredths of a second.

Stenmark won the giant slalom on Tuesday when he also rallied in the second run to overtake Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein.

The two gold medals won by Stenmark have been surpassed among male skiers by only Toni Sailer of Austria and Jean-Claude Killy of France, who each won three medals, Sailer in the Olympics in 1956 and Killy in 1968.

Just Bubbling Over

"I am so very happy," the usually taciturn Stenmark said afterward. "Perhaps I was just a little happier to win the giant slalom because everyone was saying I would win so it would have been bad if I had lost.

"But it is marvelous to have two gold medals and the slalom victory is very nice because all my training has been in the giant slalom and the competition in the slalom was very hard."

He laughed when he was asked if he intended to retire now in glory.

"No, I will continue to race" in World Cup competition, he said.

Pleased with his showing, Mahre said: "After yesterday's training, I was very confident but today I felt a little bit awkward looking at the courses because this was the kind of a course where 50 percent of the skiers could drop out.

"The top of the course was very tough. The smallest mistake and you could be out." In fact 28 of the 83 starters fell in the first run, with 8 more going out in the second.

Two Mistakes

After a flawless first run, Mahre made two critical mistakes in the top third of the second run. He got too far over on his skis and briefly lost control, forcing him to slow down. Then, about halfway down, he veered too wide through a gate and had to jam his skis sideways to keep him on the course.

It was only the third time that American men have won a medal in U.S. Alpine racing and all three were in the slalom — Billy Kidd and Jimmy Heuga took silver and bronze in 1964 in Innsbruck.

In the first heat Stenmark received a boost when one of his major rivals, Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia, stopped halfway down the course and protested that a gate had been wrongly replaced.

The jury allowed Krizaj to start again and he posted the fourth fastest time, restarting from 19th spot. But later the jury studied a videotape of his original run and it was evident that just before the incident he knocked a blue pole to the wrong side of him and then skied past the next blue flagged gate, taking a direct line down the hill. Krizaj was disqualified.

Second Run Faster

The first heat was through 66 gates over 549 meters while the second and faster run had 60 gates over 541 meters.

Mahre's finish brought him a gold medal from the International Ski Federation, the unofficial medal for the best combined performance in all three Alpine events.

Wenzel took the combined silver medal while the bronze went to Leonhard Stock of Austria.

Mahre won the combined title with his second place in the slalom, 10th in the giant slalom and 14th in the downhill. Wenzel was 12th, 2d and 20th respectively while Stock finished 19th, 26th and first in the downhill.



Associated Press

Ingemar Stenmark, left, overcame his starting number to defeat Phil Mahre, right, in the slalom and win his second gold medal.

ousins Captures Figure Skating

By Neil Amdur

E PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 22 (NYT) — Jo Cousins always knew her obin, was different. While two other sons played soccer, cricket and Robin preferred the artistic movement of ballet and skating.

night, 13 years after Robin first put on a pair of skates, Mrs. s and her husband, Fred, along with a capacity crowd of 8,500, sat atched Robin win the gold medal in men's figure skating at ic Winter Games.

llowing John Curry as a British Olympic champion, the 22-year-old is beat Jan Hoffmann of East Germany on the artistic-impression of his five-minute free-skating program. Both skaters were rewarded 8s and 5.9s of a possible 6.0 from the nine judges for their technical But the elegance and interpretation that Cousins gave to his music oves clearly captured the judges.

Low British Grading

received eight 5.9s from the judges, while the 24-year-old Hoffmann, der after the compulsory figures and short program, had only three ally Scapleford, the British judge, marked Hoffmann 5.5.

sins, who lives in Bristol, won with 13 ordinals and 189.48 points to inals and 189.72 points for Hoffmann, marking one of the closer s in Olympic men's competition. Although Hoffmann, a medical t, had a higher point total, five judges awarded Cousins first place, Hoffmann was chosen by three. They tied on the ninth.

as a dramatic wind-up to a competition that saw Cousins, the Euro- champion, lead off the last group of six skaters, with Hoffmann ing and waiting. As Hoffmann took the ice, he could see Cousins' on the scoreboard at a far corner of the arena.

three U.S. skaters, Scott Hamilton, David Santee and Charles er, drew the last three spots in the group. But by that time, the gold lver had been settled and they were skating for the bronze, which the r-old Tickner won with 28 ordinals, ahead of Santee and Hamilton, inished fourth and fifth, respectively.

as a disappointing performance for Tickner, the 1978 world champi- o never seemed to ignite after missing a combination in the short m that nullified his consistent performance in the compulsory fig-

sins, overshadowed by Curry at the 1976 Games in Innsbruck, Aus- ad gone into the long program, which counts for 50 percent of a s total score, with five second-place votes and four fourths. His only vas for either Hoffmann to stumble or for himself to overtake Hoff- ith a command performance.

ffmann, competing in his fourth Olympics since he finished 26th at ble, France, in 1968 at the age of 12, did not fall or fail. He skated endably, losing because Cousins was the more versatile performer.

sins is himself on the ice — leggy, fluent and graceful. He spends choosing his music and moves, does much of his choreography and esigned the black costume that he wore in last night's long program.

Last Word for Coach

ecide what I want to do, then Carlo decides how it best fits into the m," he has said, referring to Carlo Fassi, his coach.

's a very easy person to get along with, especially at home," Mrs. s said of her son Wednesday.

believes the secrets to his success are his high jumps and stylish g. He has the look of a champion, not a chicken.

icken" was a word Fassi used in describing Cousins' attitude in the figures and short programs at the European championships, a caus- ssage that shook the skater into a first-place free-skating perform- n route to his Olympic gold here.

sins did not need any inspiration last night. In fact, his most elemen- istake was stumbling up the steps to the awards platform to receive ld medal from Lord Killanin, the president of the International ic Committee.

bearing comes from ballet training," Mrs. Cousins said, "and his are very high. Most people single him out for his spins."

sins began his gold-medal bid here with a fourth-place finish in the figures, an effort that seemed almost too casual. "He is casual," ousins related, "but not about skating. His skating is his life. He's a ionist in all things."



Associated Press

Robin Cousins during his free skating program.

Olympic Schedule

Saturday, Feb. 23
Cross-Country
50-Kilometer Men, 8:30 a.m.
Bobsled
First and Second Runs Four-Man, 9:30 a.m.
Speed Skating
10,000-Meter Men, 9:30 a.m.
Alpine Skiing
Slalom Women, 10 a.m.
Ski Jump
90-Meter Special, 12:30 p.m.
Figure Skating
Women, Free Skating and Awards, 7:30 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 24
Bobsled
Third and Fourth Runs Four-Man, 9:30 a.m.
Ice Hockey
Playoff, 11 a.m.
Playoff, 2:30 p.m.
Closing Ceremony

Olympic Medals

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
E. Germany	7	7	6	20
Soviet Union	9	5	5	19
United States	4	3	2	9
Austria	3	1	2	6
Sweden	3	0	0	3
Norway	1	3	5	9
Liechtenstein	1	2	0	3
Netherlands	1	1	1	3
Switzerland	1	0	2	3
Britain	1	0	0	1
Finland	0	4	2	6
Italy	0	2	0	2
Canada	0	1	1	2
W. Germany	0	1	2	3
Hungary	0	1	0	1
Japan	0	1	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	1	1
Czechoslovakia	0	0	1	1
France	0	0	1	1

Czechoslovakia Fifth in Hockey

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 22 (UPI) — The Stastny brothers — Anton, Marian and Peter — accounted for four goals and five assists in the first period today to lead Czechoslovakia to a 6-1 victory over Canada in the consolation game of the Winter Olympics hockey tournament.

Led by Marian Stastny, who had three goals and two assists, the Czechs raised their record to 4-2, giving them fifth place in the tournament. It was the first time since 1960 that the Czechs did not qualify for a hockey medal.

Canada, playing as it still suffered from the effects of a 6-4 defeat by the Soviet Union on Wednesday, fell to 3-3 and finished sixth.

Scouts Keeping Busy At Hockey Games

By Leonard Shapiro

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 22 (WP) — Most of them have been getting up at 7 a.m. to eat an early breakfast and board a bus from Plattsburgh, 50 miles away, that would get them into Lake Placid by noon. "If you get up later than that, you might not make it in time for the games," said Hal Laycoe of the New York Islanders. "And what good is a hockey scout if he can't get to the games?"

The National Hockey League is well represented in Lake Placid these days. Almost every team has sent in its scouts to watch the Olympic hockey tournament. Several general managers — Bill Torrey of the Islanders, John Ferguson of Winnipeg and Lou Nanni of Minnesota — have been here, as well.

It was a long day during the round-robin tournament — the hour bus ride, games from noon until midnight and the long ride back to their lodge in Plattsburgh, where most of them are staying.

"Who knows what you might turn up to help your team?" said Washington's head scout, Jack Button — so none of these bird dogs is complaining about this hunt.

Flo Potvin, the man from Hartford, says he is having a wonderful time in Lake Placid. "The competition has been excellent," he said. "I'm getting a big charge out of watching these American kids. I can't even sit down during their games. I'm too nervous, too edgy, know what I mean?"

"I've got a guy I'm looking for on the German team," admitted Button. "No, I'm not gonna tell you his name. I shouldn't even have told you that. If one of these guys hears me say something, they'll start looking at him, too."

Most of the scouts have good reasons to watch. There are several players on the competing teams — particularly from Sweden, Finland and West Germany — who have not been drafted by the NHL.

"You're always looking for new talent," said Laycoe, who also is keeping an eye on U.S. defenseman Ken Morrow, whom the Islanders drafted in 1976.

And there have been reports that as many as 10 of the players will sign professional contracts — if they haven't already come to terms — as soon as the competition is over.

The scouts have been visibly impressed by the aggressive U.S. team, made up mostly of college players who have been practicing as a national team for the last six months. They also say that while the team may have captured the fancy of the American public, they are not so sure how many can make significant contributions on NHL rosters.

All of the scouts also have been spending some time watching the Soviet team play. "They're unbelievable," said Watson, "but obviously, they're also unavailable."

One team the scouts thoroughly avoided is the Japanese squad, which was outscored by 36-7 in its five games.

Fratianne Cuts Poetzsch's Lead

By Jane Leavy

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 22 (WP) — With her coach standing at rinkside, his hand held over his heart and his good-luck Olympic medal, Linda Fratianne skated into second place yesterday in the women's competition.

For Fratianne, who turned in a flawless performance in the short program, hitting each of the seven required elements, technique has always been the easy part — if triple jumps can be called easy. Capturing the crowd has always been much harder.

"This afternoon, I felt they were really with me, maybe for the first time," she said. "Maybe it's because it's the Olympic Games. . .but probably it's because I skated well."

In the women's short program, Fratianne received scores ranging from 5.6 to 5.9 — on a scale of 6 — the 5.9 coming from Giorgio Sinisaleo, the Italian judge.

By finishing first in the short — two-minute — program, which accounts for 20 percent of the final score, Fratianne halved the gap between her and the leader, Anett Poetzsch of East Germany. Poetzsch has 11 ordinals and 85.80 points to 21 ordinals and 84.20 for Fratianne, with 50 percent of the competition still to be scored in the free-skating portion, which winds up the event tomorrow night.

However, Poetzsch still is placed first in seven of the nine judges' ballots.

Skating to the music of Leonard Bernstein's "America," from "West Side Story," Poetzsch got a polite response to her somewhat conservative program, in which she deleted a triple jump for an easier jump combination.

Fratianne was anything but conservative. For once, her fiery orange sequined costume and her music, from the "Firebird Suite," were not the only fiery things about her performance.

There were calls of "Go, Linda," as she opened her program with a flawless triple salchow double loop combination. There were bouquets on the ice when she finished.

Tai Babilonia's father, Connie, said after it was over: "It's the best I've seen her skate in a really long time."

Fratianne demurred. "At the Pacific Coast championship, I skated well, in the long program," she said. But to those whose most recent memory of Fratianne was her lackluster showing in the nationals in Atlanta, this was the performance they had been waiting for since she upstaged Dorothy Hamill in the 1976 Nationals.

Dagmar Lurz of West Germany, who was second after the school figures Wednesday, dropped to third place. Emi Watanabe of Japan remained fourth.

More Buses Due At Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 22 (UPI) — Fifty school buses will be added to the current fleet of 424 to handle almost 450,000 riders expected tomorrow for the biggest crowd of the Winter Olympics, state officials announced.

During the first week of the Olympics, huge transportation problems forced spectators to wait up to two hours in numbing cold. Gov. Hugh Carey declared a limited state of emergency over the weekend, however, and the system has operated with minimum waits since Monday.

Olympics Results

Alpine Skiing

MEN'S SLALOM
1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:44.26.
2. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:44.76.
3. Jacques Luethy, Switzerland, 1:45.06.
4. Hans Enn, Austria, 1:45.12.
5. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 1:45.14.
6. Peter Popangelov, Bulgaria, 1:45.40.
7. Anton Steiner, Austria, 1:45.41.
8. Gustav Thoeni, Italy, 1:45.99.
9. Vladimir Andreev, Soviet Union, 1:46.65.
10. Frank Woerndl, West Germany, 1:47.19.

Biathlon

20-KILOMETER RELAY
1. Soviet Union, 1:34:3.27-0 missed targets.
2. East Germany, 1:34:56.99-3.
3. West Germany, 1:37:30.26-2.
4. Norway, 1:38:11.76-3.
5. France, 1:38:23.36-1.
6. Austria, 1:38:32.02-4.
7. Finland, 1:38:50.84-6.
8. United States, 1:39:24.29-0.
9. Italy, 1:40:20.79-3.
10. Sweden, 1:40:44.62-6.

Figure Skating

WOMEN'S STANDINGS
After Short Program
1. Annet Poetsch, East Germany, 11 ordinals-85.80 points.
2. Linda Fratianne, U.S., 21-84.20.
3. Dagmar Lurz, West Germany, 21-83.44.
4. Emi Watanabe, Japan, 43-79.44.
5. C.Kristofics-Binder, Austria, 43-79.08.
6. Lisa-Marie Allen, U.S., 47-78.52.
7. Kristiina Wegelius, Finland, 78-76.24.
8. Denise Biellmann, Switzerland, 74-75.96.
9. Susanna Driano, Italy, 80-73.52.
10. Karena Richardson, Britain, 87-74.84.

MEN'S FINAL STANDINGS
1. Robin Cousins, Britain, 13 ordinals-189.48 points.
2. Jan Hoffman, East Germany, 15-189.72.
3. Charles Tickner, U.S., 28-187.06.
4. David Santee, U.S., 34-185.52.
5. Scott Hamilton, U.S., 45-181.78.
6. Igor Bobrin, Soviet Union, 55-177.40.
7. Jean-Christophe Simond, France, 64-175.00.
8. Mitsuru Matsumura, Japan, 75-172.28.
9. Fumio Igarashi, Japan, 77-172.04.
10. Konstantin Kokora, Soviet Union, 91-168.18.

Biathlon: The Aim Is Mixed

By James Tuite

E PLACID, N.Y. (NYT) — athlon, a hybrid of cross- skiing and rifle marksman- perhaps the most obscure of nter and summer Olympic It is one of the oldest, too, back perhaps 4,000 years, it older than the Olympics ives. Rock carvings from navian caves depict skiers g weapons, apparently hunt- food.

biathlon is more complicated ere skiing, because it frus- ts athletes with penalties for hooting. The errant marks- in effect, often forced to go ur or five places, like a Mo- player who has landed on ng square.

Olympic program, which is only, consists of three rac- ilometers, 10 kilometers and lometer relay. The winners necessarily the fastest skiers, er those who finish with the otal time after penalties for ate shooting have been add- ers who shoot inaccurately alized either by having one minutes added to their skiing r, as in the relay, by being i to ski an additional 150 for each missed shot.

firing is done from a range e starting line. In the 20-ki- race, the biathletes, starting te apart, followed this rou-

ted five kilometers in a loop 0-meter rifle range and shot nds from the prone position. slung their rifles over their rs, skied three kilometers in back to the range and fired ts from the standing posi-

ted three kilometers and e rounds prone.

• Skied four kilometers and shot five rounds standing.

• Skied five kilometers to the finish line.

The biathletes fire at paper targets with circles marked off at 4 centimeters (about 1½ inches) from the center; 8 centimeters; 12 centimeters, and 15 centimeters, the outer rim. If a prone-position shot lands in the four-centimeter area, there is no penalty. If it lands in the eight-centimeter circle, one minute is added to the time. If it lands outside the eight-centimeter circle, two minutes are added.

From the standing position, the shot must land within the 12-centimeter area to avoid a penalty. A hit in the 15-centimeter circle brings a one-minute penalty, and a miss means a two-minute penalty.

Glass targets were used for the 10-kilometer sprint and the relay. In the sprint, the biathlete fired at a four-centimeter glass from the prone position. For each shot he missed, he had to ski a penalty lap of 150 meters. A 12-centimeter glass was used for the standing position, and each miss meant a penalty lap.

In the relay, each of four team members covered 7.5 kilometers. Each man fired at glass targets from prone and standing positions. There was a difference: each biathlete had eight shots in which to break five targets. Each unbroken target meant an extra 150 meters of skiing, which meant if he broke five in a row, he avoided the penalty.

Different biathletes use different rifles. "I prefer the German Anschutz rifle, weighing about 10 or 11 pounds," says Art Stegen, one of three U.S. biathlon coaches. But some of his biathletes prefer the Finnish Sako.

The small-bore rifle must be nonautomatic. It is loaded at the target area from a belt carrying five five-round clips, or magazines. The shooting intervals provide a jarring counterpoint to the grueling ski test. They require a biathlete to shift gears suddenly from the physical exertion of skiing to the mental calm required for shooting.

"Shooting is really a mental skill," says Stegen, a 33-year-old teacher. "Add the burden of stress from cross-country skiing to that and you have two completely different sports that interfere with each other."



Russian Biathlete Savors Team Triumph in Relay

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 22 (UPI) — Alexander Tikhonov ended his brilliant biathlon career today, helping the Soviet Union to a 53-second victory over East Germany in the 4 X 7.5-kilometer relay and becoming the first athlete to win gold medals in four consecutive Winter Olympics.

The Russians have not lost a biathlon relay since it became an Olympic event in 1968. And Tikhonov, a 33-year-old major in the Soviet Army, has had a hand in all four relay victories.

"I have done more than enough and it is time for me to leave the team," said Tikhonov, an 11-time world champion who has never won an individual gold medal at the Olympics. "I have reached an age where it is getting harder and harder to qualify for our team. The only shooting I will do now is some hunting with a Winchester I got from my American friends in 1976."

Al Oerter, a U.S. discus thrower, has won gold medals in four straight Summer Olympics.

The strong Russians led from wire-to-wire today, with Tikhonov skiing the second leg and turning a 23-second advantage into a 1-minute-26-second lead at the halfway point. The Russians then held off an East German challenge in the final leg to finish in an hour 34.03 seconds. West Germany was a surprising third.

The United States was sixth at the halfway point and only three seconds out of fourth place after three legs. But the U.S. team wound up *eighth for its second-best biath-*lon relay finish in the Olympics.

"We're tickled pink," said Don Nielson, who skied the third leg for the United States. "We ran a normal race in abnormal conditions. This kind of confidence will snowball and we're happy. Not to miss any shots is almost impossible for us."

The Russians and the United States were the only teams to record no missed shots, with the East Germans forced to ski three penalty loops, costing them the gold medal.

The crucial East German miss came at the final shooting stop 2.5 kilometers from the finish, when they were virtually neck-and-neck with the Russians after a strong third lap from the 10-kilometer gold medalist, Frank Ullrich.

But the East German anchor, Eberhard Rosch, who was the bronze medalist in the 20-kilometers, was forced to ski a penalty loop and Anatoli Aljabiev, the 20-kilometer gold medalist, was able to *shake off the final East German* challenge.

More Sports On Page 13

USA LAKE PLACID 1980 TM

Omega: Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games in Lake Placid (Member of Swiss Timing)

One name comes immediately to mind when Olympic timekeeping is mentioned: Omega.
The first time was at Los Angeles in 1932. And now – after so many Olympic Games timed by Omega in the last half-century, after Innsbruck, after Montreal – now the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid.
Serving the world's best athletes, Omega records their times and documents their performances to within a hundredth of a second. In front of millions of TV viewers. Infallibly.
Accuracy, reliability, confidence – they're all yours when you have a quartz watch from Omega on your wrist.

Ω OMEGA

Art Buchwald

You'd Better Go Buy A C-----r Car or Else

WASHINGTON — All right, we've asked you as nice as we could to buy a Chrysler car. First. Joe Garagiola offered you $500 off on any automobile from the Chrysler lot. Then Ricardo Montalban told you what a Chrysler product would do for your image.


Buchwald

Finally, Chrysler's own chairman of the board, Lee Iacocca, decided to go on the air and beg. Well, maybe he didn't exactly beg. He asked you to just compare the major American models, and if you didn't think a Plymouth or a Dodge or a Chrysler was superior, that was your business. But he knew when you tried the competition, you would be fair about it and go for his product.

Well, you didn't, so Lee made you an offer you couldn't refuse. You could buy the car, and if you didn't like it, you could return it within 30 days and get your money back.

* * *

You would have thought that the American people knew a good deal when they saw one. I mean, what more do you want Lee to do for you?

Since you didn't take advantage of his offer, I'll tell you what I'll do. I haven't cleared this with Lee yet, but I know he'll go along with it. After all, he dropped one billion big ones last year, and he has no choice.

If you buy a Chrysler automobile or truck within the next 90 days, we will give you a condominium in Florida, a four-year college education at Yale, Harvard, Princeton or MIT for any member of your family, a lifetime airline pass for an person over 21, a seat on the New York Stock Exchange and a quarter interest in the Alaska pipeline.

* * *

I know what you're going to say — you already have a car. That's not the point. Once you drive a Chrysler, Lee and I know you'll never drive anything else again. So, here's our last offer. We're not even going to ask you to buy a car. All we want you to do is to go to a Chrysler dealership and LOOK at one. Is that asking too much? Just stand outside the window and show some interest. If you do this, one of our salesmen will come out and present you with an original Rembrandt painting, signed by the artist himself.

If you decide to come into the showroom, and open one of the doors of our models, we'll give you a diamond necklace from Van Cleef & Arpels, valued at $100,000. And if you decide to take a spin in the car, we'll present you with the franchise to any National Football League team.

We're being as nice about this as we possibly can. But if you still won't go out and buy an Omni, Volare or a Le Baron, then we will have no choice but to get tough.

We're going to put those automobiles on the road one way or another. If this means getting out there on the highway and smashing them into the car you are now driving and totaling it, so be it. I'm not saying we're going to do this. Lee happens to be dead set against it, but there are a lot of people in the company who want to take a hard line.

You can lose megabucks in this business for just so long and then your patience wears thin. So all I'm saying is you either buy a Chrysler car the easy way or the hard way. It doesn't make any difference to me. I'm not in this business for my health.

Washington Portraits To Be Jointly Owned

BOSTON, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Smithsonian Institution have ended a tug of war by agreeing to joint custody of the 178-year-old Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington.

A museum official said yesterday that the two institutions will purchase the paintings jointly from the Boston Athenaeum and exhibit them alternately for three years in Boston and three years in Washington. The MFA is paying $2,125,000 for its share and the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery will pay $2,750,000.

Mary Blume

Klaus Kinski

'If I Hadn't Been an Actor, I Would Have Been A Murderer or the Victim of a Murderer'

PARIS (IHT) — No one knows for sure how many films Klaus Kinski has made, least of all Klaus Kinski. One hundred and seventy five in about 25 years is about right, which means often several pictures at once.

"Twenty years ago any creepy picture that came along, I did a part. I never asked what it was," Kinski said. "To be 10 people at once is not difficult if you have 10,000 people inside you."

For Kinski acting is being. "I hate the word playing. I never play anything: I am the person. In France they call actors *comediens*, a word that hurts your ear and makes your teeth ache. It gives you proof of the level that people put you at.

"When the German creeps started to call me their best murderer, I said f— you, I'm not a murderer. A few years ago they called me their best comic, then I became their best romantic. Anyway, I am not theirs."

Kinski, born in Berlin of Polish descent, is not anyone's, he says. "Particularly in France it has become the fashion for directors to say of an actor he is always *disponible* [accessible, available]. I am not *disponible* for anyone."

Conductor

Kinski feels he is a sort of electric conductor between nature and the audience, hypersensitive and intense. While he was a teenager living in abject poverty and working, he says, as a shoeshine boy and undertaker's aide, he would lose himself in becoming what he saw: a dog, a tree, a policeman. If the policeman blew his whistle, he felt the vibration on his lips, if the dog ate a bone he felt himself digesting the cartilage, if the bark of the tree was scraped he felt the pain.

A small man with a big cigar, Kinski feels large as life, if not larger. He has been the subject of several books, including a soft-core autobiography about his early life that he says was very painful to write. He finds pain everywhere. His mouth — he says he has the lips of a whore — is most often drawn back in a rictus of suffering, even when he smiles; his nostrils are strained, his eyes a distant blue, his earlobes oddly plump. His face looks flayed.

He would probably have remained a B-picture cult hero had he not made three stunning films with Werner Herzog: "Aguirre," in which he was a mad conquistador, "Nosferatu," in which he was a yearning, touching Dracula, and "Woyzeck," in which he was a poor simpleton soldier driven to murder.

The withdrawal symptoms after "Woyzeck" were the worst Kinski has known: "It has always happened before but it was never so strong. You get the vibrations of every object, every being. You feel so much that you wonder how you can stand it another day. The more one suffers the more one expresses as an actor."

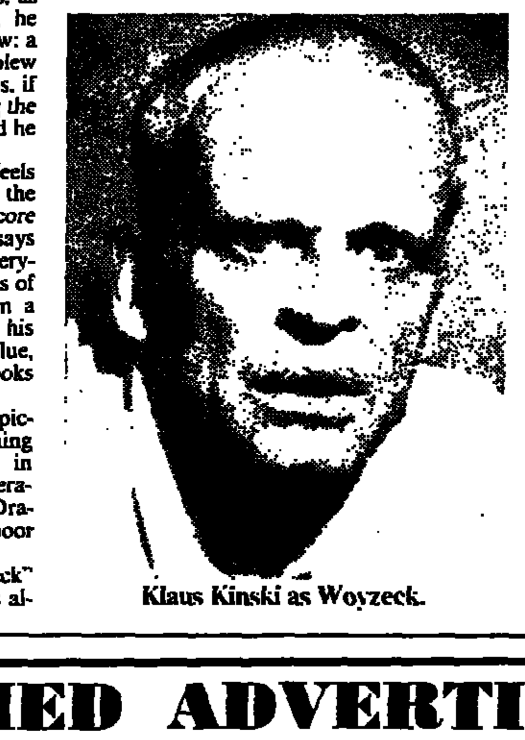
Both Herzog and Kinski like to risk going too far. On "Aguirre" each seriously contemplated killing the other (there are conflicting reports about who brandished the pistol) and later each declared the other a genius. "I dare state that Kinski is a genius," says Herzog. "Yes. I can repeat about him what he says about me," says Kinski.

They get along very well, partly because Herzog does not interfere. "He never tried to tell me what to do. He knew what he would get from me.

"In the last few years it has become clearer to me: the reason I felt so bad with most directors was I had to defend myself against them without knowing why. When I was 17 in Berlin I kicked the arm of a director who wanted me to cross to the other side of the stage.

"The so-called director who tells you what to do — I have fantasized myself unlimited since I am born. I don't need ideas. No one can say, I am a director, I'll tell you how to breathe, how to cry, how to love."

Directors who do try find their star has quit the soundstage. Kinski won't do retakes either, or rehearse — all of which makes him a pain in the neck to an authoritative director but a dream actor for someone who just wants to get a film in the can quickly. Most of Kinski's films have been junk; he turned down chances to work with Fellini and Visconti because he didn't think they were all that wonderful and the pay was too low.


Klaus Kinski as Woyzeck.

He did play a small part in "Dr. Zhivago" for the meticulous David Lean, but mostly because he was entranced by Lean's red Rolls-Royce. Lean kindly predicted that within five years Kinski would be behind a *chauffeur* in his own Rolls. "I had my first Rolls within the year," Kinski said. It was followed by Maseratis, Ferraris and more Rollses.

Since people tend to fail to understand his views toward acting, for a while Kinski said he just did it for money and reinforced his statement by charging for interviews.

Instinct

What he believes in is his own instinct: "Who can convince you of the opposite when you feel something very deeply? People think I am arrogant but it is the contrary of arrogance. It means there is no other solution around."

But until instinct expresses itself he is full of uncertainty. "You never know if you are doing something because you are in danger or doing something and putting yourself in even more danger. I can't be sure of myself."

He cannot understand or accept authority. He didn't especially mind being a British prisoner of war after a brief career as a boy soldier in World War II but was unable to grasp why he couldn't just walk out of the camp. Later, he was put in a lunatic asylum for striking a public health officer. "I wonder myself how I survived it. I think I was destined to survive it."

Herzog speaks of Kinski's exacerbated sensitivity and says that by ordinary middle class standards he is mad. Kinski knows that for him acting was not a choice but a necessity:

"If I hadn't been an actor I would have been a murderer or the victim or a murderer, without limit. I would have killed or been killed hundreds of times. Once, for months I dreamed I was being executed, each time in a different way, with all the details."

A rootless man who has filmed all over the world and has no permanent home, Kinski says he could never be part of any society not because he wishes to rebel — he doesn't — but because he cannot conform. Right now he is intrigued by the United States: "It is a very unfrustrated country, very straight. It is what I am looking for all my life. I get along very badly with the others." He just made his first Hollywood film, "Love and Money," with director James Toback and he leaves this weekend for Los Angeles to start another.

He has forgotten the title and director of the new film. It doesn't matter, he says. "Once in Morocco a kid came up and said he had seen me in a film. It must have been a rotten film, I said. The kid said yes, but the point was I saw you."

It is an attitude that Kinski completely understands.

PEOPLE: Parking Tickets Flunk Saliva Test in Cape Town

South African comedian **Robert Kirby** tested the saliva used to stick a parking ticket on his car, found it packed with germs and is billing Cape Town traffic authorities for the cost of sterilizing his windshield. He said: "Apart from the fact that it is a very tacky habit and unfair on the traffic cops and meter attendants who have to use their own saliva for municipal work. I now have proof that it is very unhygienic." He said a pathologist found nine types of bacteria in the saliva. "That's sore throat, trench mouth, runny nose and bad breath to begin with," he said.

* * *

Promoters who have asked **Margaret Trudeau** to open a disco in Tokyo said they are facing pressure from Canadian officials to drop the invitation. Mrs. Trudeau, the estranged wife of Canadian Liberal Party leader **Pierre Elliott Trudeau**, who made a stunning political comeback in Monday's elections, is to receive $20,000 for attending the March 3 opening of the Night Story disco. Disco owner **Kichinosuke Sasaki** said Canadian Embassy officials in Tokyo tried to persuade him to drop the invitation. "They visited my office," he said. "I can't tell you exactly what the officials' visit was about, but you should be able to guess. We are now facing difficulties." A spokesman for the Canadian Embassy denied that embassy officials had visited Sasaki. "We have no comment as far as Mrs. Trudeau's visit. If she comes, she would be coming as a private individual," the spokesman said.

* * *

Robert Fisk of The Times of London has been named International Reporter of the Year in the British Press Awards. He captured the 1979 honor with his reporting from Iran, where he was was one of the few Western journalists not expelled by the revolutionary regime. **John Pilger** of the Daily Mirror got his second British Journalist of the Year Award, for his reporting on the suffering of Cambodians, while Kent Gavin, also from the Daily Mirror, was named News Photographer of the Year for his pictures of Lord Mountbatten's funeral.

* * *

Shirley Temple of "Good Ship Lollipop" days never took a best-actress Oscar, but **Shirley Temple Black** is one of 37 winners of annual Freedom Foundation's Awards in Valley Forge, Pa. Mrs. Black was tapped for the American Exemplar Medal honoring her life of public service — from child star to American ambassador. Other winners — **Jimmy Stewart, John Denver** and Utah Sen. **Jake Garn**. The foundation's George Washington Award went to **Dr. Alton Ochsner**, a New Orleans surgeon cited for patriotic activities, contributions to international relations and leadership of younger physicians.

* * *

Don Schlitten, head of Xanadu Records in New York, says that on March 8 he'll take a group of American jazzmen to Africa for a live recording session at the Club Med in Dakar, Senegal. Says he, "This is the first time, to our knowlege, that American jazz musicians will record live in jazz's mother country." On tap for the reunion are **Al Cohn, Billy Mitchell, Ted Dunbar, Dolo Coker, Frank Butler** and **LeRoy Vinnegar**.

* * *

An autopsy showed rock singer **Bon Scott** of the Australian group AC-DC died of acute alcoholic poisoning. Scott, 33, was found dead in a car Wednesday after what a companion called "a heavy night of drinking." The long-haired Scott was known for undressing during performances to reveal heavily tattooed arms.

* * *

A retired French general won damages of 100,000 francs (about $25,000) from **Bao Dai**, the former emperor of Vietnam, in a civil suit. Gen. **Jean Fonde** had worked with Bao Dai on a biography of the former ruler, but the two men quarreled and the book was not published. Bao Dai then published an autobiography, which the court found gravely prejudiced Fonde's chances of publishing his work. Bao Dai, 67, was proclaimed emperor of Annam under the French regime in 1932 and headed a puppet administration of Vietnam during the Japanese occupation in World War II. He was briefly chief of state after the war but lived mostly on the French Riviera, settling there after the French defeat in 1954 by the Viet Minh.

* * *

A Pompano Beach, Fla., woman has bid $87,510 for the beach-front helicopter pad former President **Richard Nixon** had built behind his winter White House on Key Biscayne. **Alison McIntosh**'s offer beat out 38 bidders. She wouldn't say what she planned to do with her concrete landing pad, which cost taxpayers $450,000.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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